The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

10,398—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	11th July.
L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. I. Baker	18th „
— VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	25th „
L. NIZAM	2725	450	P. Harris	1st Aug.
— HYDASPES	2984	500	R. Harvey	8th „
L. SUTLEJ	4100	750	A. H. Johnson	15th „
— MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	22nd „
L. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	29th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class .. Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class. Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class .. Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
SHANNON	4300	750	J. S. Murray	14th July.
CLYDE	4100	750	E. M. Edmond	28th „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 23, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. R 500	Including wines.	I Class .. R 520	Including wines.
II do. 340		II do. 350	
III do. 150	With food.	III do. 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

BIRMANIA, on Tuesday, 1st August, 1882.
CHINA, on Friday, 1st September, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa. I Class	Calais Route.	R 95	Brighton Route	R 80
„ .. II do.	do.	.. 70	do.	.. 58
From Naples. I do.	do.	.. 145	do.	.. 130
„ .. II do.	do.	.. 105	do.	.. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, July 3, 1882.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels	Captains.	Tons.	h.p. nl.	About
HESPERIA	Wm. Russell	3,500	700	7th July.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	29th „
GALATEA	J. D. Allison	3,500	700	12th Aug.
ISCHIA	—	3,500	700	26th „

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular fortnightly intervals.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 15th June, 1880. Agents.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

THE s. s. CLAN MACLEOD, 2,200 tons, will sail for London about 5th proximo.

Passage to London .... Rs. 450

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 20th June, 1882. Agents.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON, issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 5, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 400 gallons SULPHURIC ETHER. Specific gravity should not exceed ·725.

Tenders will be opened on the 20th July at noon.

By order,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

MILITARY RISKS.

IT is an advantage to MILITARY MEN to effect Assurances in time of Peace, as the small Military Extra covers the Risk of War in any part of the Globe. Should Officers delay effecting Assurances until time of War, they are then liable to pay a heavy War Extra.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
Standard Life Office, 14, Rampart-row, Bombay, June, 1882

THE undersigned has been APPOINTED AGENT for HODGARTS PATENT COMBINED LEVER and HYDRAULIC PRESS, HYDRAULIC FINISHING PRESS, and all ACCESSORIES.

For speed, economy, and power these presses, after a trial of 20 years severe work in nearly every market in Western India and Ceylon, stand unrivalled, one press turning out easily 250 bales of *Cotton* per day, the bales averaging 21 tons per 100.

For full information apply

T. D. DREWET, M. E.,
Consulting Engineer, Surveyor, and Valuer,
No. 5, Apollo-street, Fort.
Bombay, 29th June, 1882.

CRICKET NOTICE.
NORTH AND SOUTH MATCH.

SECRETARIES of GYMKHANAS at the undermentioned stations are requested to communicate to the undersigned on or before the 1st August next, the names of their best cricketers who may be willing to play for the North at Poona early in September next, with a brief cricket history of each.

The eleven will then be selected by a committee and the names be duly notified.

Abu.
Ahmedabad.
Baroda.
Bhownugger.
Bhuj.
Broach.
Deesa.
Deolali.
Hydrabad.
Indore.
Jacobabad.
Kaira.
Karachi.
Kolaba.
Malligaum.
Mehidpur.
Mhow.
Neemuch.
Nusseerabad.
Panch Mahals.
Quetta.
Shikarpur.
Surat.
Tanna.

G. E. HANCOCK,
Rajkot, 1st July, 1882. Major.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 2 o'clock (Madras Time) on the 15th July, 1882, for LICENSES for the RETAIL SALE of CHUNDOOL and MUDDUT, under the provisions of the Opium Act I of 1878, and the rules passed thereunder at the undermentioned localities.

CHUNDOOL SHOPS.	MUDDUT SHOPS.
New Hanuman Lane.	Nizampura.
Coombharwada.	Old Nagpada.
Chuckla Road.	Chuckla.
Old Coombharwada.	Old Coombharwada.
Bhendy Bazaar.	Bhendy Bazaar.
Do.	Bhendy Bazaar Cross Road.
Duncan Road.	Do.
Butcher Street.	Erskine Road.
Grass Bazaar.	Chor Bazaar.
Upper Mahim.	Upper Mahim.

Forms of tenders as well as conditions and requirements of the licenses to be granted will be shewn on application by the Assistant Collector of Customs in charge of Opium Department.

Tenderers may offer for one shop, or for several, or for the whole number of shops, but tenders for more than one shop must state separately the bid made for each, and the bids for each shop will be accepted or rejected irrespective of whether bids for other sho [redacted] ve been rejected or accepted.

C. Collect
Bombay Custom House, 5th

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. GOA, 1,906 tons, Captain G. Self, sails on MONDAY, 17th July, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 26th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HENZADA, 2,078 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 5th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. ARABIA, 1,080 Tons, on MONDAY, 10th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on FRIDAY, 7th July, 1882, at 4 p.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on SATURDAY, 15th July, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REDUCED PRICES.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO, cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour, and manufactured from

THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF.

Per pound box, Cash Rs. 2-12.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

FARINACEOUS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.

		Rs. a.
Arrowroot, Finest Bermuda, in 1 lb. tins	each	1 12
Do. Speed's East Indian	„	0 14
Barley, Robinson's Patent prepared, 1 lb. tins	„	0 10
Groats, do. do. do. do.	„	0 10
Baking Powder, Borwick's, large size	„	0 12
Corn Flour, Brown and Polson's, in packets	„	0 7
Do. do. do. tins	„	0 9
Gelatine, in 1 and 2 oz. packets	per oz.	0 4
Hard's Infant's Food	per packet	0 10
Isinglass, real Russian, fine cut	per oz.	0 14
Liebig's Infants' Food, Savory & Moore's	per tin	0 10
Do. do. do. do.	per doz.	6 12
Maccaroni, the finest, 2 lb. tins	each	1 8
Mellin's Food, for Infants and Invalids	„	0 14
Do. do. do. large size	„	1 8
Nestle's Milk Food	„	1 2
Oatmeal, best coarse Scotch, in 2 lb. tins	„	0 8
Pearl Barley, in 2 lb. tins	„	0 8
Revalenta Arabica, 3s. 6d. tins	„	2 4
Sago, Finest Pearl, 2 lb. tins or bottles	„	0 8
Tapioca, best clean white, 2 lb. tins (Genoa)	„	0 10
Vermicelli, finest white, 2 lb. tins	„	1 8

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

CHEAVIN'S
PATENT RAPID FILTERS,
The most efficient yet invented.

	Cash price. Rs. a.
Domestic Filters, in Cream-Coloured Stoneware—	
No. 000 Half gallon size	7 8
„ „ „ Wicker covered	9 8
„ 00 One and a half gallon size	9 0
„ „ Wicker covered	12 8
„ 0 Two and a half gallon size	12 8
„ „ Wicker covered	14 8
„ 1 Three and a half gallon size	17 0
„ „ Wicker covered	20 8
„ 2 Five gallon size	24 0
„ „ Wicker covered	27 0
„ 3 Six „	30 0
Ornamental Dining-room Filters, in Ironstone China, richly decorated and very handsome, 1½ gallons capacity	40 0
Refrigerator Filters, in Terra-cotta ware, which act with remarkable power as coolers, keeping the water deliciously cool	40 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER & Co.'s
SUPERIOR FINO-SHERRY

IS a pale, dry, and delicate WINE, perfectly pure, and of great character and agreeable flavour. The Wine has been under the notice and careful consideration of the Management for several years past, and they have, therefore, every confidence in placing it before the Public, feeling assured that it will be appreciated by all who value a genuine natural Wine.

Per dozen, cash, Rs. 28.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
DRY CADIZ SHERRY.

A FINE pure WINE, full of flavour and agreeably dry. Its superior quality and purity recommends it specially for invalids.

Per dozen Rs. 24.

KEMP & CO., Limited.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING VIVONE.

NO Refreshment Buffet is now without this attractive and refreshing beverage. The social amenities are much promoted by its expanding and genial influence.

Per dozen Rs. 2-8.

NOTE.—Vivone is now carried by rail at reduced rates.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

JOHNSTON'S NEW MAP to ILLUSTRATE the CRISIS in EGYPT, containing the Mediterranean Sea, with enlarged Map of Upper Egypt and plans of Alexandria, the Bosphorus, and Constantinople.

Coloured, price 12 as.

THACKER AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE ARMY ACT (2ND EDITION) 1882.

Price Re. 1-4, post 6 as.

THACKER AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

QUEEN'S REGULATIONS AND ORDERS OF THE ARMY, 1881.

Pocket Edition Re. 1, post free Re. 1- 4.
Octavo „ Rs. 2-4 „ Rs. 2-12.

THACKER AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a comfortable TOP FLOOR of a HOUSE, situated in Meadow-street, Fort, and is entirely open to the breeze. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

ABKARI FARMS.

THE ABKARI FARMS of the undermentioned districts for the year beginning on the 1st August, 1882, will be SOLD by tender on the dates mentioned below:—

Broach..	12th July, 1882.
Thana ..	12th July, 1882.
Kolaba...	14th July, 1882.

Conditions of sale and Forms of Licenses may be seen on application to the Collector's concerned, or at the office of the undersigned at the Custom House, Bombay.

C. B. PRITCHARD,
Commissioner of Customs, Opium, and Abkari.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 4, Church-lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the accounts and the report of the Directors for the season ended 30th June, 1882.
II.—To declare a Dividend.
III.—To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
IV.—To confirm the appointment as Auditor of Mr. A. W. Campbell and to appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

To transact any other business which the Directors may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to 19th instant, both days inclusive.

BOOTH & CO., Managers.
Bombay, 4th July, 1882.

MUSIC BY THE MAIL.

ENGLISH SONGS.		s.	d.
Always True	Henry Parker	4	0
Ages Ago	F. H. Cowen	4	0
The Old Barge	A. H. Behrend	4	0
I think of all thou art to me	F. H. Cowen	4	0
April Song	Geo. Bizet	4	0
Golden Gate	J. F. Burnett	4	0
ITALIAN SONGS.			
E. Tardi ! !	S. Nigri	3	0
Poem D'Amore	A. Dupont	2	0
Cro[illegible] 'Amore	Vittorio Vanzo	5	0
Visi[illegible]	N. Celega	4	0
A te [illegible]aria !	N. Celega	2	6
PIANOFORTE.			
Cymbeline	W. Smallwood	3	0
Estramadure	J. Leigbach	4	0
Lilac	F. H. Cowen	4	0
Fern	Do.	4	0
DANCE MUSIC.			
Visioni Waltz	G. Picozzi	4	6
Comete Danzanti Waltz	C. Powesi	6	0
Golden Love	do. G. Lamothe	4	0
Patriasso Polka	R. Ri[illegible]	2	6
Polka Militaire	G. L[illegible]	[illegible]	

Music Catalogue free by Post.

Price quoted in shillings charged at 6 annas [illegible] shilling for cash with order.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

ICES, ICES, ICES.
3 kinds.
BRANDY, BRANDY, BRANDY.
22 kinds.
WHISKY, WHISKY, WHISKY.
10 kinds.
SHERRY, SHERRY, SHERRY.
9 kinds.
PORT, PORT, PORT.
8 kinds.
CHAMPAGNE, CHAMPAGNE, CHAMPAGNE.
4 kinds.
BEER, BEER, BEER.
7 kinds.
STOUT, STOUT, STOUT.
4 kinds.

A great many varieties of Assorted Liquers.
Price List free on application.

COMFITS.

22 Kinds	@	Rs. 0 12	per lb.
6 „	@	„ 1 8	„
7 „	@	„ 2 0	„

DATE COFFEE.
Ans. 10 per Tin of 1 lb. net.
A liberal discount to wholesale buyers.

MORENAS AND CO.,
ICE CONFECTIONERS,
WINE, SPIRIT and GENERAL MERCHANTS.
15, Meadow-street, Fort.

ARRIVAL OF TEA.

FIRST CROP OF THE SEASON
FROM COL. HAWES' MONSIMBUL ESTATE.

OUR CELEBRATED, much appreciated and best of Indian Teas, EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE, is unsurpassable for its PURITY, FLAVOUR and CHEAPNESS. It is highly merited for its refreshing, soothing and nutritious propensities, for which it has gained the highest opinion of all those who have tasted its imparting beverage. It has, through its superiority, brought us MOST DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE; and a trial is requested from those who have not, as yet, tried this UNEQUALLED TEA. Sold in one pound tin packets at Re. 1-12-0 per lb.; from 15 lbs. and upwards at 2 annas less per lb.

COLONEL HAWES' TEA AGENCY.
ONLY AGENTS IN INDIA,
M. H. MAJU & CO.,
NO. 22, CHURCH GATE-STREET,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT.—As a guidance for servants and coachmen two large representations of TEA-POTS are painted on the front windows of our Tea Emporium.
Bombay, 13th June, 1882.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited.
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS,
DEALERS IN ALL GOODS CONNECTED WITH MEDICINE AND ALLIED BRANCHES.

THE Business of the above Company commences from this date, and will be carried on in the premises hitherto occupied by Messrs. D. S. Kemp & Co., at the following addresses:—

HEAD ESTABLISHMENT.—SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.

BRANCHES.—The RIDGE, MALABAR HILL, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

LABORATORY.—6 and 7 ARMENIAN LANE, FORT.

Illustrated Price Lists and Catalogues are in preparation and will shortly be issued.

The undersigned trusts that the Public will continue to accord the same liberal support to the Company for which the old firm has so long been indebted, and assures them that no exertions will be spared in the management to meet or anticipate their requirements.

Purchasers for Cash are requested to note that a receipt will be given for every purchase at the three establishments.

D. S. KEMP,
General Manager
Bombay, July 1, 1882.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.
IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	as.				CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs.	as.
17	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ...	...Chablis...	9	8
			A favourite White Dinner Wine			
18	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ...	...Beaune...	10	0
			A fine red full-bodied Wine.			
23	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ...	Macon ...	12	8
			Distinguished for flavour and aroma.			
21	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ...	Pommard...	11	8
			This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.			
30	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ...	Chambertin.	16	8
			This is an exquisite Wine possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.			
17	0	...Fine	... SAUTERNE ...	...Barsac ...	9	8
			A good light refreshing Wine.			
21	0	...Superior	... SAUTERNE ...	...from the Bordeaux District.	12	0
			Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.			
30	0	...Haut	... SAUTERNE ...	Very rich and fine ...	16	8
			Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.			

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.
NOW ON
GREAT REDUCTIONS.
PATTERNS POST FREE.

WATSON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

[redacted] ED IN 1851.

MILLINER, DRESS-MA
“ UXBRIDGE HOUS
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBA

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS,
ENGRAVERS,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

STERLING SILVER KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

In open crystal face case	.. Rs. 40 and 50
In hunting „	.. „ 45 and 60
„ ½ „ „	.. „ 50 and 60

THE above mentioned watches, the manufacture of which receives the most careful attention by our home firm, are uncontradictedly far above the average quality of watches sold in India at the same rates, and can be confidently recommended to all those in need of a neat, really good, and reliable time-keeper.

Guarantee 3 years. Price cash. No discount.
POSTAGE AND PACKING FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

THACKER AND CO., LD.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels.
Pantographs.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets
Spare Instruments.
Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Do. Chains.
T. Squares.
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
French Curves.
Drawing Boards.
Stencil Plates.
Field Books.
Level Books.
Note Books.
Mapping Pens.
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawing Papers.
Cartoon Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper.
Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow drying do. in tubes.
Oil Colours in tubes.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.
Moist ditto.
Oil Colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools or Oils.
Sable ditto.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
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THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY TOWER, BOMBAY.

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THE undersigned is prepared to RECEIVE OFFERS to PURCHASE or LEASE the GROUND situate on Nepean Sea-road, Cumballa, between the "Bee-Hive" and Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Marker's Bungalow.

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a furnished BUNGALOW, in the Marine-lines, on the sea side. Apply to

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4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

MR. ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE.
No. 29, Meadow-street, Fort.

Inverness Capes for Monsoon wear	Rs. 25 each.
Paramatta Double-breast Coats for Monsoon wear	„ 20 „
White and Black waterproof suits, thick, of good quality, as used on Railways	„ 12 per suit.
White and Black Waterproof suits with Velvet collars	„ 15
Waterproof cloth 60" broad	„ 4 per yard.
Waterproof Sheets	„ 2-8 each.
Gorawallas Broadcloth rain coats and turban covers	„ 6 for both.
Cashmere suits (Coats & Trowsers) from	„ 12 to 15 per suit.
„ „ („ „)	„ 20 to 25 „
Colored serge suits („ „)	„ 10 „
Coating, Coat, and Cashmere Trowers	„ 25 to 30 „
Double-soled Monsoon Boots	„ 8 per pair.
Gentlemen's Goloshes	„ 2-8 „
Spring leather leggings	„ 4 to 5 „
Do. canvas do.	„ 3-8 „

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT
BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

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PICTURES,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Opposite University Tower.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

[redacted]

A [redacted] presented. Singer's are the best machines for the dealers to handle. They possess the greatest number of desirable features not to be found in any competing machine. Apply for particulars, 2, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

BOGNOR, SUSSEX.—A happy Home for Children with a mother's care. Terms, including Board, English, French, Music, Dancing, Calisthenics and Laundress, fifty guineas per annum. References in India to Parents of Children now in the school. For Prospectus apply to HAMILTON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

HUNYADI JANOS WATER.—Pints Re. 1 at the Pharmacy of B. PHILLIPS and Co., 17, Church-gate-street.

DOORS, windows, mouldings, roofs, and bridges, manufactured at Messrs. MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & Co.'s Timber Works, Tank-bunder.

A RAPID SHORTHAND WRITER is open to an engagement. Knowledge of French and Spanish. Good references. "X. Y. Z.," Waverly Hotel.

NOTICE.—During Mr. E. M. WALTON'S temporary absence from Bombay, his practice will be left in charge of his assistant, Mr. C. A. GRAVES.

JUST received, a few travelling Bath-Tubs, with padlock and key, leather strap and inner wicker basket, 2 sizes, Rs. 20 and Rs. 35 each.—J. NEUBERG.

SEASONED Dindigul Havannahs No. 1, per 100 Rs. 2, second to none in quality, and particularly recommended during the monsoons.—HOWARD & Co., 30, Meadow-street.

FOR SALE, a Brand new Dog-cart with Hood, a very fast trotting grey Pony, goes well in Saddle, with Brass Mounted Patent Leather Harness. Apply "B. C.," care of *Gazette* Office.

A LIEUT.-COL. in a Bo. N. I. Regiment is willing to treat for an EXCHANGE with an officer of similar rank in a disbanded regiment. Address "F. Q." care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, a pair of Roan Australian Geldings, over 16 hands, thoroughly broken, and an elegant Barouche by "Simpson" of Madras; also a Bay Australian Gelding. For particulars apply to C. STEPHENS and Sons, Girgaum.

THE REVISED RULES of the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB together with the New Scale of Weights are now published. Price Rupees 2 per copy, and can be had on application to the SECRETARY, Byculla, Bombay, 4th July, 1882.

FOR FAMILY USE there is no CHEAPER TEA than the mixture sold by B. PHILLIPS and Co., 17, Church-gate-street.

JUST received real Jenitze Cigarettes. Price Rs. 25 per 1,000. SAKURCHUND KHIMCHUND, Tea, Cigar & Cigarette Merchant, 51, Graham's Buildings, Fort.

NOOR MAHOMED & Co., 34, Meadow-street.—Overland Passengers and Travellers can be supplied with every requisite at a moment's notice.

INDIA-RUBBER SOLUTION, guaranteed waterproof for repairing bicycle tyres, diving dresses, rain coats, &c., can be had at Re. 1-8 per tin from JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BUTTER.—Just received a consignment of finest Danish Butter.—½ lb. tins Rs. 4-2-0 per half dozen, 1 lb. tins Rs. 7-12-0 per half dozen.—OWEN and OKELL, 23, Apollo-street.

JUST unpacked a consignment of FANCY FLOWER POTS, with stands, CENTRES-PIECES, SPECIMEN GLASSES, EGG STANDS and BUTTER-POTS.—BARTON & Co., CHURCH GATE-STREET.

TO PARENTS and others wishing to put children out to be nursed. Every care taken and comfort provided. Charges moderate. Good testimonials and references. Apply to "E.," care of this paper.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CRYSTALISED SUGAR (No. 1) Rs. 4-8-0 per 28 lbs. nett. Soft do. Rs. 4 per 28 lbs., for cash.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Owing to an unfortunate oversight in the INVITATION CARDS issued yesterday of the Members of the Elphinstone College Shakespeare Society's Performance in the Gaiety Theatre on WEDNESDAY, the 5th July, 1882, the Management begs to state for their kind information that the performance will take place at 9 p.m., precisely, Bombay time.

A GOOD PLAN.

OPTION dealing in Stock Exchange Securities often returns five to ten times the amount invested in as many days, £10 to £1,000 realises same ratio of profit. *Explanatory Book sent free.* Address, GEORGE EVANS & Co., Stock-brokers, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London, England. Colonial orders receive immediate attention.

MADRAS CANE-MATTING.

STOCK always on hand, and any quantity can be supplied at the shortest notice.

RICHARD WATSON,
Ice Factory, Madras.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CABUL FIELD [illegible] TENTS.

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at shortnotice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to

The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

CHEAP CONTRACTORS RAILS for Earthworks, Quarries, Riverdams, Mines, Cotton Mills, and General Building Purposes, with wagons of various patterns and sizes upon Decunville's Narrow Guage System. For particulars and prices apply to GOSTLING and MORRIS, Consulting Engineers, or to the Patentees agents, L. SINGER and Co., 2, Hornby-row, Bombay.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that in September next TENDERS will be invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a LINE of RAILWAY between HOSPETT and HUBLI, a distance of about 90 miles. Drawings and bills of quantities will then be ready.

G. M. STEWART, Agent,
Southern Maharatta Railway Company.
Poona, 24th June, 1882.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of 500 square SAWN TEAK TELEGRAPH POLES.

Specification and conditions of contract may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office on and after the 3rd instant.

Tenders addressed to the Agent will be received at his office until 1 p. m. (gun-fire), on MONDAY, the 10th instant.

J. H. ABBOTT, Actg. Chief Engineer.
Chief Engineer's Office, Elphinstone-circle, 1st July, 1882.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

COFFEE AND CINCHONA ESTATE TO BE SOLD
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.
CUSROO ESTATE.
THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE PESTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE.

EXTENT about 100 acres, of which 65 acres Coffee in full bearing. 42,000 Cinchona trees more than half over 6 years old and ready for immediate cropping. The estate is situated in the Yellamulla Deshom of the Nembalakada Amshom, S. E. Wynaad, in the immediate vicinity of the Yellamulla, Piria Shola and Ouchterlony Valley Estates, undoubtedly the best district in Southern India. There is an excellent pucka Bungalow, and the entire property, from its [illegible] manageable size, and other advantages, offers an unu[illegible] opportunity for investment. Apply to [illegible]
ARBUTHNOT & Co., Madras.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. BOUQUET, JOCKEY CLUB.
ROSE TOILET POWDER, QUININE HAIR LOTION, WHITE ROSE TOILET VINEGAR, TRANSPARENT SOAP.

Sold everywhere.
GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.
Observe Trade Mark.

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NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 8 a. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay at Bandora Slaughter Houses, 24 cast bullock into small convenient lots.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 5th July, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th July, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at No. 6, Grant-road, close to M John Ryan's bungalow, opposite the Railway Station, valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood [redacted]
teak-wood household furniture, best plated ware, r
ckery and glassware, a glass aquarium with gold
stand, a Wheeler and Wilson's sewing-machin
size musical box, an office shigram with a bay
and harness, rich table ornaments and
plants, &c., the property of G. Ainsworth,
comprises rich fern pattern and cut glass
dinner dessert and breakfast services,
and breakfast frames, tea and coffee
and vegetable dishes, ice pitcher,
biscuit box, butter pot, table spoons
and fork, table, piano and chamber
cutlery, and french-polished furn
ing-room, dining, pier, card, w
patt·rn dressing and washi
easy, folding and malet an
without arm chairs, sidebo
poys, conversation and re
and hatstands, bedste
chest of drawers, almy
robes, clothes and g
s reens, perambula
on stand, Wheele
box, oleographs,
hanging lamp
Cambay carp
plants, &c.

1 Offi
1 Bay
Cata is on view.

ED PROPERTY AT
AT BYCULLA.

THIS AY, the 5th July, at 4 p.m., Messrs. Cr Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises er of the mortgagees, Serabjee Jamsetjee Bottlewalla and Dossabhoy Jamsetjee Dawur, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Rustomjee Byramjee Daroowalla (an insolvent), in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of August, 1881.

All that piece of fazundaree ground, together with the messuage or bungalow standing thereon, situate on Delisle-road at Byculla without the Fort, in the sub-district of Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 311 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Delisle-road, on the west by the property of Hill Pill Smith, on the north by the property of Nowrojee Inspector, and on the south by the property of Girdhur Purdesy, and which said premises are partly in the occupation of Mr. Lescivich.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF RICE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th instant, [illegible] Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, by order of Khoja Mahomedbhoy Pudumsey and on account and at the risk of Sha Nagsey Ludha.

Ex. s. s. Culna.
272 bags rice Curumsal.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. at their rooms on MONDAY next, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., to close a small consignment, genuine port wine of Oporto, Madeira wine and very superior claret, strongly recommended for invalids and very seldom sold in the Bombay market.

These will be sold in small lots to suit buyers, and sample bottles may be had on application to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 5th July, 1882.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 4.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were ⅜ higher at 99⅝ and French Rentes ⅛ up at 11¼, which at first sight would appear to indicate a more hopeful feeling regarding the Egyptian difficulty; but to our thinking the improvement may be attributed more to a belief in the decided measures now being adopted in England affording the best means of an ultimate settlement. The telegrams through to-day, however, certainly do not look as if an armed intervention would be averted, and the reports current here appear to indicate that an expedition from this side is practically determined upon. Meanwhile, it is marvellous to see how little importance the general business public appear to attach to the situation. Sales of imports are being made to arrive, and shipments of produce by steamer as if no Canal had to be passed, and although some of the insurance offices are open to write war risks, we have not heard of anything in that way having yet been effected. The fact seems to be that long continued absence from danger has lulled people into a feeling of security, which it will take a good deal to disturb, and it is only to be hoped that the rapid march of events may not lead to a sudden awakening when it may be too late to adopt necessary precautions.

In the General Produce markets, as also in Seeds and Wheat, Reuter reports no change.

Cotton in Liverpool still keeps firm on the spot, but Reuter says arrivals are easier, while at the same time quoting an advance of 1-64d. in American deliveries. The day's sales yesterday were estimated at 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 were Surats, and no alteration is made in spot prices. From New York there is nothing to hand, the markets there being closed as usual for independence day.

EXCHANGE here to-day has ruled extremely quiet. Very few private bills are offering, and the tone is weak, but any further decline is checked by the attitude Government maintains respecting Council drafts. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		..1s. 8d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	..1s. 7 15-16d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	..1s. 8 3-32d.	„
Credits	3 months' sight	..1s. 8 3-16d.	„
Francs	3 „ „	..2·13	„

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at par, 60 days' sight ½ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has shown rather more steadiness during the day, and business has been done in Fours at Rs. 100 11-16. Fours-and-a-half are quoted at Rs. 107¾ to Rs. 108, but quite nominal.

SHARES continue remarkably quiet, and it is evident we shall see little change until something more definite comes to hand regarding Egypt. Banks are unaltered. Press Companies all tend weaker, and are generally Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lower. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are quiet, but fairly steady.

COTTON has been almost a blank to-day, so far as regards business for export. Dealers are still firm holders, especially of saleable parcels, which are daily becoming more difficult to find, but buyers operate very sparingly. Surats at home, although firm on the spot, being in but limited demand to arrive.

WHEAT is dull, and in some qualities Re. 1 per candy lower, but even with this we are above home prices.

SEEDS are unchanged.

FREIGHTS continue remarkably quiet, with very little passing in the shape of fresh business. Several steamers are holding off under instructions from home in the hope of finding Government employment, and this, from all we can learn, is a much less unlikely event than it was a few days ago. Enquiries and preparations are certainly being made to some extent, and a call for tenders of tonnage may not be far distant.

PIECE-GOODS remain without practical change. Dealers go on quitting their present holdings without replacing by future purchases unless they can do so at about the same level of cost, which is not practicable except in very occasional instances.

COALS are very strong. The holders of such stocks as there are on the bunder have practically withdrawn from the market, and there is nothing at all offering to arrive at any price. Buyers are slow to appreciate the position, but it will require very little in the shape of warlike measures to double the price of the article.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

[redacted]

Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,500	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	00	500	25	450
Volkart's Press Co	450	60		50	660

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	230
Anglo Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	139
New issue	..	100	50	..	80
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	500	500	30 p. s	540
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 40	740
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	900
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	905
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	695
Cooria Mills	800	50	1,000	50	900
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	537½
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	Rs. 25	700
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	640
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,055
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,090
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	690
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	995
handeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	900
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	945
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	2,025
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 55	815
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	[illegible]	1,320
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15 p. s.	235
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,240
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	810
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	915
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	550
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	315
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	70	1,100
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,200
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	930
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 40	610
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	820
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	915

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	320 xd.
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
[redacted] I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
[redacted] £1 Shares	..	£18	196-5-15	do	

MISCELLANEOUS.

[redacted] Mills	[redacted]	1,000	1,000	100	430
[redacted]	1,250	100	100	5 p.c	150 140
[redacted]	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,625
[redacted]	[redacted]	100	10	10 p.ct.	10 6
[redacted]	[redacted]	100	100	..	99
[redacted]	[redacted]	300	[redacted]	30	430
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	50	3 p.ct.	13
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	50	5 p.ct.	50
Orient[redacted] ciation	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of [redacted] Insurance	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	p.s. 100	1,125
Ripon Gold [redacted] Co., Ld.	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]		2½
Do.	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]		60
Treacher & Company	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	Rs. 90	980
Thacker & Company	1,000	[redacted]	[redacted]	15	201
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	[redacted]	20	..	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.'s. Rohilla which left Bombay on the 6 June, arrived at Plymouth on the 3rd instant.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Peshwa, 1,399 tons, Captain J. Carson, saied yesterday for Carwar, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bancoora, 2,244 tons, Captain J. Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arabia, 675 tons, Captain M. Macfarlane, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 500 tons, Captain A. Clark, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. Brown, Mr. Rome, and 21 deck.

THE barque John Caladh, 494 tons, Captain R. Lamont, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Mauritius (15th June), with a cargo of 6,082 bags sugar, and the following passengers :—Miss Stark, Mrs. Lamont and child, eight Native femal[redacted] 58 deck. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
3	John Caladh	Lamont	Mauritius, June 15.
4	Bancoora (s)	Henderson	Calcutta, June 13.
	Euphrates(s)	Clark	Bussorah, June 21.
	Arabia (s)	Macfarlan	Calcutta, June 9.
	Geelong (s)	Webber	Hong Kong, June 9.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Coconada (s)	Lewins	Persian Gulf.
	Royal Irish	Hogelstein	Mauritius.
	Nepaul (s)	Wyatt	London, &c.
	Peshwa (s)	Carson	Carwar.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

June 4 Sea Gull H. M's, ss, Byles, from Zanzibar.
4 Operculum, ss, Thompson, from Hodeida.
5 Falcon S. Tug, ss, Holmes, from Glasgow.
7 Pluvier, F. G. B. ss, Bandry, from Abokh.
10 Amberwitch, I. G. ss, Hemat, from Perim.
18 Macedonia, ss, Watson, from Cardiff.
19 Damanoor, ss, Sahata, from Berberah.
20 Professor, ss, Wallace, from Calcutta.
20 Revenna, ss, Stewart, from London.
20 Orion, ss, Moharcich, from Bombay.
20 Sahara, ss, Robson, from Calcutta.
20 Chioggia, It. G. B. ss, Basso, from Assab.
20 Ramleh, ss, Cunningham, from Bombay.
20 Langshaw, ss, Hunter, from Nagasaki.
20 Eldorado, ss, Stevenson, from London.
21 Spartan, ss, Leinster, from Bombay.
21 Catanian, ss, Willoughby, from Bombay.
21 Carthage, ss, Hector, from Australia.
21 Lovaine, ss, McCauley, from Bombay.
21 Clitonia, ss, Bulman, from Bombay.
21 Kashgar, ss, Murray, from Bombay.
21 Liscard, ss, Byrne, from Bombay.
22 Shadwan, ss, Crokery, from Akyab.
22 President Garfield, ss, Oneill, from Bombay.
22 Vandreuil, F. G. Boat, ss, Mayet, from Abokh.
22 Natal, ss, Didier, from Marseilles.
22 Agra, ss, Smith, from Kurrachee.
22 Anadyr, ss, Marcelle, from Shanghai.
23 Mowi R. Corvt, ss, Kyskbusch, from Colombo.
23 Britannia, ss, Knox, from Bombay.
23 Gordonia, ss, Farguhar, from Akyab.
24 Godavery, ss, Delfrech, from Mauritius.
24 Hodeida, ss, Niazi, from Hodeida.
24 Booldana, ss, Turner, from Calcutta.
24 Amberwitch, I. G. ss, Downing, from Sea.
24 C. Fellinger, ss, Oukes, from Batavia.
24 Mosquito, H. M's G B, Sandilands, from Singapore
25 Adirondack, ss, Green, from Bombay.
25 Espana, ss, Pedro, from Manilla.
25 Europa, ss, Willneben, from Rangoon.
25 Chyebassa, ss, Morris, Brisbane.
26 Tuscany, ss, Gough, from Bombay.
26 Guy Mannering, ss, Largie, from Calcutta.
26 Boyne, ss, Scott, from Calcutta.
26 Panama, ss, Morris, from Cardiff.
26 Bussorah, ss, Crowder, from Pondicherry.
26 Almora, ss, Hay, from London.
27 Patna, ss, Avern, from Kurrachee.
27 Ludgate Hill, ss, Allen, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

20 Professor, ss, Wallace, to London.
20 Revenna, ss, Stewart, to Bombay.
20 Orion, ss, Moharcich, to Trieste.
20 Sahara, ss, Robson, to Hull.
20 Langshaw, ss, Hunter, to Port Said F. O.
21 Eldorado, ss, Stevenson, to Calcutta.
21 Catanian, ss, Willoughby, to Havre.
21 Carthage, ss, Hector, to London.
21 Lovaine, ss, Mc. Cauley, to Havre.
21 Clitonia, ss, Bulman, to Antwerp.
21 Kashgar, ss, Murray, to Venice.
22 Damanoor, ss, Sahata, to Suez.
22 Spartan, ss, Leinster, to Dunkerk.
22 Liscard, ss, Byrne, to Havre.
22 Shadwan, ss, Crokery, to Malta F. O.
22 President Garfield, ss, Oneill, to Liverpool.
22 Natal, ss, Didier, to Shanghai.
23 Amberwitch, I. G. ss, Hewett, to Sea.
23 Macedonia, ss, Watson, to Madras.
23 Gordonia, ss, Farguhar, to Liverpool.
24 Agra, ss, Smith, to London.
24 Anadyr, ss, Marcelle, to Marseilles.
24 Britannia, ss, Knox, to Liverpool.
25 Mowi R. Corvt, ss, Kyskbusch, to Suez.
25 C. Fellinger, ss, Oukes, to Amsterdam. [mouth.
25 Mosquito, H. M'sG Boat, Sandilands, to Play-
25 Adirondack, ss, Green, to Antwerp.
25 Espana, ss, Pedro, to Liverpool.
26 Booldana, ss, Turner, to Jeddah.
26 Tuscany, ss, Gough, to Liverpool.
26 Guy Mannering, ss, Largie, to Marseilles.
27 Boyne, ss, Scott, to Hull.
27 Bussorah, ss, Crowder, to Dunkirk.
27 Almora, ss, Hay, to Brisbane.
27 Patna, ss, Avern, to London.
27 Ludgate Hill, Allen, to London.

VESSELL IN HARBOUR.

Operculum, ss, Thompson, from Hodeida.
Falcon S. Tug, ss, Holmes, from Glasgow.
Pluvier, F. G. B. ss, Bandry, from Abokh.
Chioggia, It. G. B. ss, Basso, from Assab.
Vandreuil, F. G. Boat, Mayet, from Abokh.
Godavery, ss, Delfrech, from Mauritius.
Hodeida, ss, Niazi, from Hodeida.
Amberwitch, I. G. ss, Downing, from Sea.
Europa, ss, Willneben, from Rangoon.
Chyebassa, ss, Morris, from Brisbane.
Panama, ss, Morris, from Cardiff.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 3.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hesperia (s)—65 cases whiskey, 6 cases brandy and 6 cases rum, Bolton and Co ; 100 cases whiskey, Muncherjee Bazonjee ; 54 cases sherry, Bombay Club.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macleod (s)—31 bundles bottles, Mahomedally Ebrahim.

Inchclutta (s)—100 boxes tinned plates, Allybhoy Bapoojee.

FROM LONDON.

Arcot (s)—5 cases snuff boxes, the Agra Bank.

Lady Dalhousie (s)—11 bales printing papers, Buchly and Co.

[redacted]

County of Selkirk—1,800 cw[redacted]illiam and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and

Speke Hall (s)—300 cwts myrabolams, Jairam Dayall ; 130 bales jute, James Scott and Co ; 20 bales rags, Goculdass Toolseedass ; 12 bales rags, 9 bales hemp and 3 bales cotton waste, Dhakersey Dayal ; 12 bales rags and 76 bales wool, Pelly and Co ; 11 bales wool, Peraj Luckmedass ; 43 bales wool, Rowjee Bhimsee ; 47 bales wool, Runchordass Moorarjee ; 50 bales cotton, Doongersee Jetha ; 100 bales cotton, William Bell and Co ; 109 bales cotton, Keshowjee Ruttonjee ; 55 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, M. D. Cama and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Morar Poonja ; 80 bales cotton, Mansee Haruckchund ; 38 bales cotton, Vulumjee Ghelchund ; 7 bales cotton, Jetta Purshotum ; 100 bales cotton, Wookerda Khetsee.

Hesperia (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 781½ cwts wheat, John Marshall ; 496 cwts wheat and 200 bales cotton, William Bell and Co ; 207 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton and 3 bales cotton wast, the C. I. S. and W. Co.

FOR LONDON.

Wave Queen—400 cwts linseed, W. and A. Graham and Co.

Clan Macleod (s)—2 cases peacock feathers, Ruzubally Ruza ; 51 cwts horns, Jan Mahomed and Peerbhoy ; 69 cwts linseed and 60 cwts rapeseed, Ghella Bharmull ; 7 cases peacock feathers, Sajun Peerbhoy ; 1,200 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co ; 4,959 cwts linseed, P. Chrystal and Co ; 51 cwts cloves stens, Ruzubally Allyruza ; 200 bales cotton, Thomas H. Moore and Co ; 9 bale hides, Datardina Mowjee ; 8 cwts horns, Volkart Brothers ; 250½ cwts myrabolnms, Shewjee Ramjee.

Nepaul (s)—9 packages hides and skins, the P. and O. Co ; 23 bundles ivory, Meerally Soomar ; 4½ cwts moye teeth, Lukha Canjee ; 1 case shawls, David Sassoon and Co.

Handel (s)—100 bales cotton, Thomas H. Moore and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 195 cwts horns, Khanmahamed Nensey ; 375 cwts linseed and 400 cwts wheat, Ghella Bharmull ; 8,000 cwts wheat, F. Masotti and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Abergaldee (s)—75 bales cotton, F. Sanquet and Co ; 208⅜ cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lady Dalhousie (s)—100 bales cotton and 1,000½ cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR HULL.

Crystal (s)—4,000½ cwts linseed and 6,010⅜ cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Helios (s)—2,670 cwts castor seed, R. Lupi and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Abona (s)—16⅞ cwts garnets, F. Fischer and Co ; 1,450 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

Badovin (s)—200 bags coffee, the A. H. Lloyd and Co ; 1,205 cwts rapeseed and 1,669½ cwts gingellyseed, Ralli, Brothers ; 1,600 cwts wheat and 11 bales skins, L. Singer and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Empress (s)—1,152 cwts rapeseed, Ralli, Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Henzada (s)—200 bales cotton, C. Rustomjee Sethna ; 122 bales cotton, John Marshall ; 321 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass ; 19 bales cotton, Jairam Damjee ; 362 bales cotton, Shriram Sewdutroy ; 96 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 3RD JULY, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·632
Temperature of the Air	77·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·2
Dew Point	75·6
Relative humidity of Air	·929
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)	81·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)	75·1
General Direction of Wind*	SE, S, SSE, WSW, W, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	302
Fall of Rain*	2·37
Total fall during month	6·09
„ „ „ year	33·79

*From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 4th ... 0·65

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 3.

McInroy, Lieut. Col., Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

Hollowes, Lieut., Carabiniers, from leave, from England.

Sheppard, Major, 11th Madras N. I., from leave, from England.

JULY 4.

Maunsell, Col., R. E., on leave, from England.

Cunningham, Lieut.-Col., Ast. Adjt. Genl., on leave, from Poona.

Bell-Marten, Lieut., 9th Bengal Lancers, on leave, from Umballa.

DEPARTURES JULY 4.

Skinner, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

Hall, Col., Bhopal Battn., on leave, to England.

Stanley, Captain, D. L. Infantry, on leave, to England.

Bacon, Lieut., K. K. Rifles, on leave, to England.

Mannsell, Col., R. E., on leave, to England.

Mc[redacted], Lieut. Col., Staff Corps, to join, to [redacted]s.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.
Bombay, July 5.

There will be parade at the Town Hall this day (Wednesday) the 5th instant, at 9 p. m., (Bombay time). The manual, firing and bayonet exercises will be practiced, sword drill for Officers and Serjeants. All Officers will be practised in the new salute. Civilian dress to be worn.

The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head Quarters this day (Wednesday), the 5th instant, at 6 p. m. (Bombay time). All members are requested to attend.

By order, W. M. TENNENT,
Capt. and Actg. Adjt., B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 1.)

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. G. H. Cooke, Asst. Supdt. 2nd Grade, the following reversion is made, with effect from 9th inst :—

Mr. E. C. Ryall, Asst. Supdt., 3rd Grade Offg. 1st Grade, his officiating appointment of Asst. Supdt. 2nd Grade.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. E. Dempster, an Asst. Supdt. of the 3rd Grade, is allowed furlough for twelve months from 24th May.

Mr. J. F. Bevan ; a Supdt. of the 3rd Grade, is allowed furlouggh for six months, 24th May.

Mr. H. Carson, an Asst. Supdt. of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for six months from 24th May.

Mr. L. V. Fraser, and Asst. Supdt. of the 1st Grade, is allowed on medical certificate for six months from 20th May.

AGENTS, GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Mr. H. F. White, Ex. Engr., 1st Grade, made over, and Mr. R. Ewing, Ex. Engr, 4th Grade, received, charge of Mhow Divn., on 28th April.

Major G. R. Gibbs, Ex. Engr. 1st Grade, received charge of Mhow Div. from Mr. R. Ewing, on 30th ultimo.

Mr. R. Ewing, Ex. Engr., 4th Grade, relieved Mr. T. Knight, Ex. Engr., 2nd Grade, of the duties of the Personal Asst. to Supdg. Engr. on 9th inst. This cancels Notification appointing Mr. Ewing as Offg. Ex. Engr., Gwalior Div.

Mr. D. M. Litser, Engr. Apprentice, posted to Central India in Govt. Notin. dated 26th April last, joined Mhow Div. on 13th May.

Lieut. C. Herberts, assumed charge of his duties as 3rd Asst. to the Agent to the Gov. Gen., Rajputana, on 22nd June.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. F. J. Anderson, R. E., Asst. Engr. 2nd Grade, is posted to the Rawal Pindi Command Military Works.

ASSAM GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Assam Government Gazette*, June 21.)

21st June.—Mr. J. T. Rivett-Carnac, Assist Supdt. of Police, Kamrup, is transferred to the dist of Sylhet, and is appointed to have charge of the police of that dist. from the date on which Mr. James Patch proceeds on furlough.

Mr. A. C. Campbell, Depy. Commr. Goalpara, is transferred to the dist. of Kamrup.

Mr. J. J. S. Driberg, C. S, Offg. Depy. Commr, 4th Grade, is posted to dist. of Goalpara.

The term of the furlough granted to Mr. James Patch, Dist. Supdt. of Police, Sylhet, under Notification No. 144, dated 31st ult. is extended from 9 months to 15 months.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the FloralFountain, next to *BombayGazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.*.* "AGENTS WANTED."

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
RESPECTFULLY announce to the public that they have TAKEN OVER the entire STOCK of OPTICAL GOODS of Dr. A. MENIST, the well-known Oculist Optician, as well as his numerous and invaluable instruments to suit the eyesight.
The superiority of Dr. Menist's Pebbles and Frames is well known throughout India, and his practice of upwards of forty years, combined with a thorough knowledge of the theory of his profession, have given him the skill required to detect the peculiarities of vision, and then to provide the proper glasses to remedy them.
Dr. Menist's pamphlet may be had free on application at Messrs. MARCKS and Co. It contains numerous testimonials to his successful treatment, many of which have been previously in the hands of other Oculists, who had, however, failed to suit the eyesight
Outstation orders punctually attended to.
Test-types sent on application.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DEANE—July 2, at Lower Colaba, Bombay, James Roche, child of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Deane, aged one year and nineteen days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JOHNSTON—June 24, at Dalhousie, the wife of William Johnston, of a daughter.

WILLCOX—June 29, at Calcutta, the wife of J. L. Willcox, of a son.

WALLACE—June 30, at Barrackpore, the wife of W. C. Wallace, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BAYLEY—June 20, at Ballygunge, Isabel Constance, child of Charles Stuart Bayley, Bengal Civil Service, aged 8 months.

BIDIE—June 29, at Madras, William Bidie, of Ben Lomond Estate, Coorg, aged 86.

GREETHAM—June 29, at Delhi, of abscess on the liver, Robert Greetham, late Assistant Pay Master, Transport Department, aged 40 years.

MONTGOMERY—June 29, at Lucknow, Edith Agnes, child of Agnes and William Montgomery, Pay Master, 10th Hussars, (late Captain, 2 Queen's), aged 6 weeks.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1882.

IN addition to the regiments already enumerated by us, the 72nd Highlanders will, we understand, be sent to Egypt in the event of an expedition. A regiment of Scinde Horse is also spoken of. We are informed, moreover, that Colonel Moore, interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief, is the only member of the head-quarters staff who will accompany the force, though it was generally believed at first that Colonel Gordon, Deputy Adjutant-General, and Colonel Sandford, Deputy Quartermaster-General, would accompany it. Colonel Moore is an excellent Arabic linguist. He returned two months ago to India, having spent some time in Egypt. We also believe that the plans of the Commander-in-Chief regarding the selection of regiments and other matters have received the formal approval of the Viceroy.

THE diplomatic complications of the Egyptian question develope *pari passu* with the preparations for war. Sir Garnet Wolseley is presiding over a Committee whose duty it is to mobilise the troops of the British expedition, and make arrangements for the calling out the reserves. But simultaneously with this the Conference is discussing the question of the armed intervention of Turkey, while the Egyptian Ministry, taking time by the forelock, declares that the landing of Turkish troops will be resisted. This latter circumstance gives reason to suppose that there is some reality in the proposal, now again revived, to cut the Gordian knot with the Sultan's scimitar. In the absence of the declaration that the landing of Turkish troops would be resisted, we should be inclined to doubt that the Conference was seriously considering the advisability of asking the Sultan now to send an army to Egypt. The British preparations are so far advanced, and so much stress has been laid upon their completion, that it is scarcely possible that our Government could at the last moment consent to stand aside and allow the Turks to take the matter up and occupy the country. A joint British and Turkish intervention is altogether out of the question. It is scarcely possible that Mr. Gladstone, of all men living, would consent to British soldiers standing side by side with those of "the unspeakable" in bearing down the resistance of a "National" Government to external dictation. But even were he to overcome his repugnance to such a political scandal, the Sultan could not afford to exhibit himself before Islam as an ally of the Infidel in a war against a Mussulman State endeavouring to free itself from the control of European Powers. All his hopes of a revival of the Khalifate and the extension of Pan-Islamism throughout the Mahometan world would be destroyed for ever by such a spectacle. The danger of being supposed by the Faithful to take the side of the European Powers against Arabi and the Nationalist party has been fully appreciated by the Sultan during the course of the negotiations and intrigues which have been interruptedly in progress ever since Arabi came to the front. The objection of the Sultan to the Conference is stated by the *Times*' correspondent at Constantinople to have been founded on the conviction that if there was any suspicion that he was acting in the interest of the European Powers or under their pressure, Arabi might turn to account his own prestige—now very considerable not only in Egypt, but in all North Africa and in Arabia—and representing the Sultan as sold to the Infidel, pose as the real defender of Islam, and rally the Mussulman world to his standard. This danger sufficed to make the Sultan resolute in declining the proposals, so often pressed, to take part in the Conference. It will certainly be equally effective in forbidding him to send his troops to fight alongside those of England against the Egyptians. The declaration of the Arabi Ministry that the attempt to land Turkish troops will be resisted shows that a mere demonstration will not suffice. If a force be sent it must act; and if it act in line with British troops the shock to Mussulman susceptibilities may endanger Abdul Hamid's throne and life. Whence we may possibly be safe in supposing—where there is ample reason for diffidence in coming to any absolute conclusion—that matters having come to the present pass, Turkey will not, and England will, send troops to Egypt to put down Arabi and restore the Control.

SO much stress has been laid on the possibility of destroying the Suez Canal, that it is reassuring to hear Mr. Gladstone affirm that the work of destruction would be by no means so easy as has been sometimes supposed. Questioned in the House of Commons by Baron Henry de Worms respecting "the facility with which the Suez Canal could at any moment be destroyed from its banks," the Prime Minister replied that "the report of engineering authorities is quite different—it is to the effect that to destroy, or permanently injure, the Canal would be extremely difficult, if not to be called impossible." In commenting a week ago on the extraordinary statement that the Egyptians were preparing to blow up the Canal with dynamite, we pointed out the extreme difficulty, and even impossibility, of permanently injuring the Canal by any such means. At the same time, we quite admitted the possibility of the channel being temporarily obstructed. The interruption of the Canal for any considerable time raises a variety of intricate commercial questions which certainly ought to be settled without delay. A correspondent writing to the *Englishman* put a series of questions respecting the consequences of a sudden stoppage of trade. He asks if, in the event of the Canal being stopped, steamers would be compelled to wait at Suez until the Canal re-opened, and then proceed and deliver cargo as contemplated by the original agreement; whether a captain would be justified in going back to Aden in order to be able to communicate with his owners or consignees; whether he would be right in altering his route and proceeding *viâ* the Cape; and if so could he claim additional freight. Further, the correspondent asks if a captain under the present form of bill of lading would have the right to discharge and leave the cargo at the nearest safe port in the Red Sea or Aden in what he may consider safe keeping, and claim full freight as if he had completed his voyage; and he finishes his interrogations by demanding how insurance would be effected, in what position would *bonâ fide* holders of bills of lading stand under such circumstances? and how would shippers be affected under contracts for goods sold *viâ* Canal? To these queries a correspondent signing himself "Mariner," and "claiming some experience in shipping matters," replies that the steamer would have to wait a reasonable time at Suez, such "reasonable time" (assuming, of course, that the captain could not communicate with the shore at Suez) would depend on the stock of provisions and fresh water on board. As to the question of returning to Aden, "Mariner" does not think that the captain would be justified in doing so without first endeavouring to communicate with the owners and consignees, and for this purpose Government would probably organise despatch boats between Suez and Aden. The captain might assume the responsibility of altering his course, and proceeding by the Cape after he had an opportunity of apprising the owners of cargo of his intention of doing so, but it is doubtful whether additional freight could be claimed, "though," the correspondent naively adds, "no doubt the attempt would be made." A captain might take the responsibility of landing his cargo in what he considers safe keeping, and finish the voyage as near as he could get upon his intended course. In such a case, no doubt, a lien for full freight and charges would be laid upon the goods, according to a common clause in the form of bill of lading which Calcutta shippers are in the habit of accepting from ships' agents. Any deviation from the originally intended voyage without due notice to shippers or insurers, would, no doubt, vitiate the policy. As to what position the *bonâ fide* holders of bills of lading would occupy under the circumstances, the correspondent gives the alarming reply that "the goods might be encumbered with heavy charges and subjected to a lengthened lawsuit between shipowner and owner of cargo." Finally, with respect to the question of how shippers would be affected under contracts for goods sold *viâ* Canal, we are informed that much depends on the nature of the contract. If only steamer shipment is sold and no mention of the Canal is made, the goods may be tendered, if shipped by steamer *viâ* Cape; but whether buyers will accept the tender is another question. Whether the law as interpreted by our contemporary's correspondent be correct or no, it certainly becomes the duty of the parties interested in shipping to take precautions to avoid such awkward complications as would arise from a stoppage of the Canal for any length of time. On this point we cannot do better than quote the advice of the correspondent that "much inconvenience might be obviated if a special clause were inserted in the bill of lading."

THE establishment of Italy at Assab Bay is a matter which England cannot afford to allow to pass unnoticed. It is true that Italy's claims have never been recognised by either Egypt or Turkey, nor for the matter of that by any of the European Powers. Nevertheless, Italy had established herself there, and protested resolutely her intention to remain. An Italian settlement at Assab lies between Aden or Perim and Suez, and from a strong position on the Red Sea Coast Italy might even dominate the Suez Canal. Since, however, the covetous Power had made up her mind to possess the insalubrious haven, there was nothing for it but to turn her out, or make her occupation as harmless as possible. From a Green-book presented to the Italian Chambers, it appears that Lord Granville has adopted the latter course. The recent proceedings of the Italian Government respecting Assab have created some feeling in England, and Sir Charles Dilke had a somewhat acrimonious encounter with the "active" Opposition on the subject. In the end Sir Charles maintained his point, that the Italian flag was flying at Assab while Lord Beaconsfield was in power, and the present Government, finding the Italians established in their singular "colony," were not prepared to expel them therefrom. Under the circumstances they preferred to negotiate a *modus vivendi*; and this agreement is explained in the Italian Green-book. The British Government by this Convention agrees to recognise Italy's sovereignty over the settlement of Assab, and in return for certain modifications in the Italian claims, undertakes "to sound the disposition of the Porte and the Egyptian Government." The modifications conceded by Italy are important enough. According to a Reuter's telegram from Rome, the tenor of the Second Article is as follows:—"The Italian settlement at Assab to be of a purely commercial character, and not to be destined for military purposes, nor fortified to serve as a military port. It is thoroughly understood that this clause shall never hinder vessels of any description from putting in or staying there; nor shall it place any obstacle in the way of the employment of the necessary means of defence for the security of the colony against the natives." The insertion of the words "against the natives" was one of the alterations from the original text proposed by the English Government and accepted by Italy. In the Third Article Italy undertakes to forbid the transit of munitions of war, provisions, and arms over the territory of Assab. In Article 4 Italy agrees to accede, in so far as it affects Assab, to the existing Convention between England and Egypt for the suppression of the slave trade on the coast of Africa. If these conditions are faithfully adhered to, England has no great cause for uneasiness. It is significant, however, of Italy's mode of managing these matters that although covenanting for the acquiescence of the Porte and Egypt, she does not wait for the assent of either before declaring Assab an Italian colony. As the times are not propitious for "sounding the disposition" of either the Porte or the Egyptian Government on such a subject, she probably thinks the approval of Great Britain is the best she is likely to get. Such a proceeding as this, however, must be calculated to weaken the moral force of the Egyptian policy enunciated by Signor Mancini to "absolutely refuse assent to armed intervention on the part of certain Powers." The fuller intelligence received by the mail shows very clearly that we were not wrong in assuming three weeks ago that Italy's attitude was mainly dictated by a desire to profit by the complication—in declaring an opposition which might be bought off for a "consideration."

IN these exciting times, when every telegram bearing on the Egyptian question is read with eagerness by gentle and simple, it behoves the senders of such telegrams to be certain that what they state is fact, or at all events that it has some foundation; and it equally behoves the recipients of these telegrams, if it is within their power, to verify the statements sent to them. It is a very easy thing for an eager newspaper correspondent to rush off with the latest bit of gup which he has picked up at some place where men congregate, and send off a telegram containing the "latest intelligence," which has probably been gathered from scraps of conversation he has just overheard. He does not consider that when his news is published it becomes, to a very large proportion of the public, actual fact, only known to be inaccurate by the few. Our local contemporary yesterday published a telegram from its "own correspondent" in Poona, the concluding paragraph of which announced that "Captain Melliss was in Bombay, and believed to be making all the preliminary arrangements for transport"—for troops to Egypt we presume. Very slight inquiry on the part of the eager correspondent would have shown him that there was not the slightest ground whatever for his belief; and the same may be said of the recipients of the telegram. That a telegram of this nature may do no harm is quite true, but still the public is entitled to get correct information. In the present instance it is true that the officer mentioned did return to Bombay to transact some business connected with transport, but it was not the transport of an army to Egypt—it was the transport of his household effects from Bombay to Poona. Thus canards of the wildest description are frequently spread abroad. People are too apt to state as fact what might be, or what is likely to be; and the public are for a time deceived. In due time of course it is undeceived. It is quite impossible for the reader of these sensational productions to feel that he is in possession of facts which may lead him to form an opinion on current events which may be taking place at a distance. Goldsmith's travelled Chinese, the Citizen of the World, says that every Englishman is a politician and devours eagerly the political intellige[redacted] hot haste, and next by those who print them in cold blood, no matter how wild or improbable.

THE wearisome libel case in which the editor of the *Rast Goftar* was the prosecutor, and the editor of the *Satya Mitra* the defendant, has at length come to a conclusion. Mr. Ryan, Presidency Magistrate, has found the latter guilty, and has inflicted a fine of a thousand rupees, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment. The fine was paid; so that there will be no imprisonment, which most people who have followed the case will probably think a great pity. It was proved to the magistrate's satisfaction that for a period of a year and a half the defendant, Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee Lungra, has been assiduously defaming the prosecutor, Mr. Khaikosru N. Kabrajee, the editor of the *Rast Goftar*, by groundless imputations of corruption and venality—which in itself was no light matter—and that he has also traduced his daughter in print in a fashion that was perfectly scandalous, the allegations being wholly gratuitous. The only defence was that the names of the persons aspersed not being given, the libels did not apply to the prosecutor or his daughter—a representation which was false. There is so much scurrility amongst a certain class of native journals, and such a disposition to calumniate private character, that it seems to us that the law courts, in the rare cases when people have the moral courage to bring their traducer to book, should take good care to mark their sense of the dastardly character of the offence by awarding exemplary punishment. In this case we are strongly of opinion that the punishment awarded is inadequate. The fine imposed on the convicted defendant is very certainly less than the prosecutor must have paid in the shape of costs in coming to the court for redress. The hearings numbered sixteen. Think of feeing counsel and paying solicitors for sixteen days' law! And then, as the libels were in the vernacular and extended over a year and a half's publications, the bill for certified translations must have been in itself a small fortune. Well, the case being proved, the defendant finds himself in the position of having to pay a sum which must be only a small proportion of what the man he has been libelling has had to pay; and that done, he walks out of court and snaps his fingers at his victim. Had there been no libel on a member of the prosecutor's family, the court might, perhaps, have been justified in inflicting a fine only, but as the matter stood there should have been a term of imprisonment as well as a fine. The law gives the court the right to inflict two years' imprisonment. The magistrate did not himself consider a fine of a thousand rupees sufficient to meet the justice of the case, for he at first sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of Rs. 1,500. But the infliction of a higher fine than Rs. 1,000 not being within his power as Presidency Magistrate, he reduced the amount by a third. The defendant is lucky in not being sent up to the High Court, where it is the wholesome custom to inflict very heavy punishment for scurrilous libels on private character.

AS we supposed, the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill has been defeated by the bishops. It will be remembered that the majority against the Bill, was only four (132 against 128). No fewer than sixteen bishops voted in the majority, and not one voted in favour of the Bill. The Royal Family again gave active support to the measure. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Albany voted for it, and the Duke of Connaught paired in its favour. As it is well-known that the House of Commons would pass the Bill, if it once had time to consider it, there is little probability that the attenuated episcopal majority in the Upper House can any longer maintain effectively an opposition which the Bishop of Peterborough admitted was mainly founded on sentiment.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 16.

WHEN the last Budget was brought out, I referred to the proposals it contained with the view of preventing adulteration of coffee and the sale of any mixtures other than chicory and coffee. The regulation drawn up by the Board of Inland Revenue was of the most stringent character, and, as I explained in a subsequent letter, would utterly destroy the trade in date coffee, such as it is. It now appears that the friends of that commodity have been active or influential enough to get the regulation practically rescinded so far as they are concerned. At least I learn that the proposals are to be so worded as not to interfere with the sale of such beverages as malt or date coffee, against the wholesomeness of which nothing is said, but only to stop other preparations of a distinctly deleterious nature. When the Date Coffee Company was started, its promoters took pains to ascertain that they were not likely to come in contact with excise or customs rules, and I quite remember that the chairman was asked some questions on this very point at the first meeting. The Inland Revenue authorities, it is now stated, laid down two stipulations as requisite to the company's obtaining their full sanction, namely, that the company should not manufacture in the United Kingdom the article proposed to be prepared from dates, and should not sell the article, wherever manufactured, unless the proper customs duties had been paid on it. The company have observed these stipulations, and the full duty of 2d. per lb. on date coffee has been paid ever since, the total since the formation of the company being, it is stated, £289-2. Of course, if these statements are literally correct, it would be very unfair to the company to crush it out of existence by invoking against it the very law the promoters took such pains beforehand to propitiate. I cannot, however, believe, that the company financially will be a success, in England at least. I do not hear that it is making any progress, that is, that anybody drinks the concoction it sells, and I suspect its advance in popular estimation as yet must be of the slowest. The manufacture is carried out at Kurrachee, but the Continental consumers can manufacture it in their respective countries if I am not mistaken, and the French are said to like it.

The coffee market, properly so called, is in an unsettled state still, and prices have been a good deal depressed, owing to heavy arrivals, chiefly of East India and Ceylon produce. The stocks on the Continent are still excessive, and large supplies are expected from Brazil, so that even lower than the present very moderate prices are looked for. According to the Board of Trade returns for May, the import of coffee in that month was 209,382 cwts. against 132,688 cwts. in May, 1881, but while the receipts had thus increased 77,000 cwts. the consumption had only increased 2,000 cwts., that is, from 25,111 cwts. to 27,414. The export, no doubt, had augmented, having been 99,466 cwts. last month against 87,526 cwts. in May, 1881; but the bonded warehouse account shows that the stock last month was 606,932 cwts. against only 522,301 cwts. at the corresponding date last year. With such figures, and with the knowledge that an avalanche of coffee may be poured in from Brazil at any moment, it is hopeless to look for any real recovery in this market.

The half-yearly general meeting of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was held to-day, when the report was, as a matter of course, adopted. Its main features are favourable. The total receipts were £1,289,308-3-10 against £962,451-17-5 in the corresponding half of 1880; while the expenditure for the same period the last six months of 1881 was £715,454-17 against £621,948-15-1, leaving the net profit £573,853-6-10. After providing for the guaranteed interest of the half-year there remains a balance of £1,248 as surplus profit, equally divisible between the company and the Government. Part of the increase shown in revenue earnings consists of a credit for carriage of the company's stores, the actual growth in the public traffic being £284,968-9-7, which is derived almost entirely from general merchandise. The total number of passengers carried last year was 4,738,873, producing £291,957, against 4,126,602, producing £264,212, in 1880. The increase in the public merchandise traffic amounted in tons to 375,875, of which 247,314 tons were represented by general merchandise, Government military stores, and railway materials, and 128,561 tons by revenue stores and material. A satisfactory feature in relation to the increased earnings is stated to be that of a gross increase of £315,392-0-5, no less than £266,413-6-2 was obtained from stations on the company's own lines, the balance—£48,978-14-3—having arisen from interchange of traffic with other railways.

In a previous letter I mentioned the arrest of [redacted] breach of trust and embezzlement. In connection with these general charges four specific acts are alleged. The first three are the issue of false and fraudulent balance sheets in June, 1873, 1874, and 1875, in which the deposits were greatly understated, while the bank was represented to be in a sound and prosperous condition and capable of paying dividends. As indicating the nature of the charges respecting the various balance sheets, it may be stated that in the report for June, 1873, a reserve fund of £280,000 was said to exist which had no reality, while sums of £758,878 due by Mr. James Nicol Fleming, £1,130,216 due by Smith, Fleming & Co., London, £1,379,400 due by James Morton & Co., and £251,159 due by J. Innes Wright & Co., all bad and irrecoverable debts, were treated as valuable assets. The fourth specific act charged is one of embezzlement, as between July, 1863, and July, 1875, when the defendant is charged with having appropriated to his own use the sum of £643,511, the property of the bank. This is a stiff indictment, and three years ago, when Mr. Nicol Fleming was believed by the Scotch public to have been the evil genius of the bank, it would have gone hard with him before an Edinburgh jury. It is, however, possible that as "a good many things have happened since then," he may receive more lenient treatment than was accorded to Potter, Stranach, and the other victims who in 1879 expiated their transgressions by consignment to gaol. Some of the charges, that of embezzlement for instance, I believe, it will be found difficult, if not impossible, to prove. The evidence, of course, will be supplied by the accountants and liquidators, the late manager, and the directors.

A third rival company for supplying India and the East with the electric light has been brought out this week, and, I am told, has received a fair amount of support. It is called the "Edison's Indian and Colonial Electric Company, Limited," and is designed to utilise Mr. Thomas Alva Edison's special inventions and future discoveries in electricity for use in India, Ceylon, Australia, and South Africa. I do not know, however, that this company will obtain a stronger footing on your side than the Eastern has secured. It has nothing better to offer as yet, for the "Brush" light with the Lane-Fox incandescent lamps, which are the two distinguishing features about the Eastern Electric Light Company, are the best mechanical applications of the light in existence, and whoever tries them may reasonably consider himself independent of any developments of the science at all likely for months to come. No doubt Mr. Edison has a natural genius for invention, and his friends, the supporters of this new company, claim for him that he may any day offer to the world an improvement in electric lighting that will throw into the shade all past discoveries. But when the field has once been occupied by others, it must be found excessively hard to displace them; and besides the company in possession can adopt or invent equivalent methods of their own.

Egyptian affairs have passed through a fresh series of transformations this week, but have come back to nearly the point mentioned a fortnight since. A military intervention by Turkey is indispensable, whether there be a Conference or not. The mission of Dervish Pasha is believed to have been a failure; at least he and the Khedive have retired to Alexandria, leaving Arabi Pasha alone and supreme at Cairo. Of the political news you have, no doubt, got full particulars before this, and therefore I need not go over incidents which the telegraphic wire has already rendered matter of familiar history. I will only refer to one or two points of financial interest. First of all trade and industry are at a stand-still in Egypt, and the country is going to rack and ruin as fast as one with such abounding natural resources can go. The cultivators can get no advance, to help them to save their crops, and much of this will be lost, although the harvest would, under natural conditions, be an excellent one. What the future of the cotton crop is likely to be it is impossible to guess, but we hope that the restoration of order by the agency of Turkish troops will be effected soon enough to save the greater part. All the banks and credit institutions have shut their offices at Cairo, and many in Alexandria as well, and most of them have withdrawn all their cash, securities, and valuables. In one or two cases, indeed (among these being the Bank of Egypt), preparations for withdrawal were quietly made some weeks back, the local managers not liking the look of things, and being influenced not only by what they knew of the determination of Arabi Pasha but also by what they saw and suspected of the diplomatic mismanagement, imbecility, and divisions of France and England. The offices of the Control and of the Commission of the Public Debt are, of course, closed. The Controllers have nothing to do, and the Debt Commissioners receive no money. Where the money goes we cannot yet say; probably the tax-gatherers getting much; but it is needless to add that is already at work with the good name immaculate Arabi and the other "Natio patriots who have been helping him, and tha fully believed the whole lot of them are feath their nests most diligently at the cost eith the Egyptian Treasury or of the bondholders. idea of scrupulous honesty being an attribut these seedy military worthies, who now find th selves in possession of supreme power, see preposterous. An Austrian friend who profe to have good intelligence from Egypt told yesterday that Arabi had taken £200,000 in go for his own use without asking anyone's leav This sum, it is supposed, was in the Treasury; a all events, Arabi heard of its whereabouts and put his hand upon it. Possibly this is a bogus story, or a great exaggeration; but anything is conceivable at present, when Egypt is left for a week or two wholly at the mercy of a few irresponsible colonels, who lately had not a shilling beyond their pay, and not too much of that. That strict inquiry will ere long be made as to the dealings with the contents of the Treasury is, however, certain; and meanwhile, perhaps, we may give even Arabi Pasha, with all his faults and ambition, the benefit of a doubt.

It is stated that the Associated Chambers of Commerce have lately had under their consideration the draft of a Bill prepared by the Legal Member of the Indian Council for the consolidation and amendment of the Indian merchant shipping law, and have made a recommendation, which has been discussed by the India Office and the Board of Trade, and has now been referred to the Indian Government, for amending the Indian shipping-law so far as it relates to the detention of mercantile vessels in case of loss or damage through collisions, &c. Recently an English vessel was detained in India for two years pending the result of the trial; whereas, under the English merchant shipping law no detention whatever would have taken place, so long as adequate security could be given for any damages and costs that might be incurred as the result of the litigation.

The reports of the growing American cotton crop are up to this date not favourable. Some statistical information collected by numerous correspondents of the New York journal *Bradstreets* to the beginning of the present month shows that in 566 counties representing 86 per cent. of the cotton-growing districts in 13 States, there is a reduction in the acreage planted of no less than 970,108 acres as compared with 1881, a decrease of 6 per cent. The weather down to the middle of last month was so cold and wet as to seriously injure the plant and prevent the securing of a good stand. It has since been a little warmer, but the improvement has not been sufficient to do away with the belief that the plant has received a sharp check and serious injury. Of course, should the weather henceforth be exceptionally good, the plant may speedily regain its vigour. The falling off in the use of fertilisers in the Atlantic States and Alabama is 25 per cent.

The East Indian Railway Company notify payment of a dividend of £1-3-4 per cent. on the Deferred Annuity capital, in addition to the guaranteed interest at 2 per cent. for the half-year. The annual meeting will be on the 4th proximo.

MAHARAJAH SCINDIA AT INDORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, JULY 2.

THE event of the day has been the arrival of Maharajah Scindia yesterday at half-past six o'clock. Mr. Meade, the second Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General, had gone to Khandwa the previous day to meet His Highness, and it was intended that the Maharajah should arrive on Friday afternoon. But arrangements not having been completed, this was fortunately deferred until Saturday, for an exceedingly heavy storm of thunder and rain, which lasted all Friday afternoon, would have completely drenched the guests and spectators. Indore has been singularly unfortunate in the present monsoon season; for on three former occasion, a house has been struck by lightning, and on Friday a fourth house, occupied by an apothecary, was struck, both he and his wife being left unconscious, and although he is himself recovering, it will be some time before his wife recovers from the temporary paralysis caused by the effects of the lightning. Large bodies of troops of the Indore State army were collected in the neighbourhood of the station, where was also a battery of artillery, which fired a salute of 21 guns on the Maharajah's arrival. The roads were lined in the neighbourhood of the station by Maharajah Holkar's troops, and towards the Residency by men of the 17th Bombay Infantry and Bhopal Battalion, while a guard of honour of European troops was stationed at the Residency itself. The Maharajah was received at the railway station by Sir Lepel Griffin, Agent, Governor-General for Central India, Lieut.-General Sir Robert Phayre, the senior prince of Indore, and a large number of military and political officers. The Maharajah drove [redacted] to drink the health of our illustrious guest, His Highness the Maharajah Scindia. It gives me especial pleasure to welcome His Highness to Indore, and I only regret that Maharajah Holkar is absent from his capital on a prolonged pilgrimage, and is thus unable to join us in receiving our honoured guest; but his son, the Prince Shivaji Holkar, has well represented him to-day. A visit of the Maharajah to his Malwa possessions after an absence of four years is an event of considerable interest and importance. The Gwalior State, as many of you know, is nearly as large as Belgium, Holland, and Denmark together, and its districts are so widely scattered, that it stretches from the Chambal river near Agra almost to the Nerbudda, a distance of some 350 miles. In former days communication with these distant portions of Gwalior was both tedious and difficult, and His Highness rarely visited Malwa; but now the railway, which has in great part been constructed by His Highness' money, has made travelling easy, and we may hope to see him here more often. Ujjain, the chief town of Gwalior in these parts, where His Highness is now going, is already an important trade centre, and when the railway shall have been continued beyond it, and the country shall have been opened up, it will become one of the great commercial cities of India. There is no part of India the progress of which is more certain than Central India. The change already wrought is very great; and in the future we may fairly hope that it will take rank with the most advanced provinces. Rich in coal and iron, with fertile wheat and opium lands, Central India only requires increased communication, roads, and railways to double its population and its revenue. Before long I hope to see a broad-gauge line of railway constructed by the energy and enterprise of the G. I. P. Railway from Bhopal to Jhansi and Gwalior, a work in which I confidently recommend all to invest, as it will prove one of the most remunerative of Indian railways. In the Rewah State, which is now, owing to the minority of the Maharajah, under the direct management of this Agency, have been discovered exhaustless beds of excellent coal in easily accessible positions, as good, I believe, as the best in Bengal, which we can sell at Jubbulpur for half the cost of Bengal coal; and this discovery will have the most important bearing on the cost of working the western and northern lines of Indian railways. Of the prosperity which will assuredly come to Central India, the Maharajah Scindia and the Gwalior State will enjoy a large share. And we will all rejoice at any increase to the Maharajah's good fortune, for, from the Himalayas to the sea, there is no prince who is a warmer friend of the British Government, or more loyal to Her Imperial Majesty. I have been officially connected with His Highness for a year and a half, and in that time no question has arisen to disturb the most cordial relations of the Government with Gwalior, or in which I have not found His Highness anxious to meet, and even anticipate, every wish of His Excellency the Viceroy. To you, gentlemen, who are almost all soldiers, the fact that His Highness is a general in the British army, and a most capable and accomplished general, will not make your response to this toast less warm. I earnestly trust that the day may soon come when the Government of India and the Commander-in-Chief will be able to devise some measure by which those States which, like Gwalior, have a thoroughly trained and efficient army, may be able to join, as they are ready and anxious to join, in the defence of the Empire, should occasion require it. The princes of India understand, and wish to show to the world, that their interests are identical with those of the Government. Maharajah Scindia, at such a time, will not be backward. No measure in which I have had a personal share has ever given me greater pleasure than that which, in the first Afghan campaign, utilised the contingents of my close and constant friends, the Chiefs of Patiala, Jhind, Kapurthulla, and Faridkot. No troops of Her Majesty's army showed better spirit or better discipline, and during the months they were employed no complaint was received against them. The precedent then set may, with the utmost advantage, be followed. To-day the Egyptian question has become of the utmost importance, and an occupation of Egypt by British troops may be imminent. I, for one, would rejoice to see the influence of England made sole and supreme in that country, and, although I am a Liberal and by principle and profession opposed to aggression or unnecessary aggrandisement, I consider that Egypt must, with the Suez Canal, fall, and fall rightly, under undivided English control, and the sooner the necessity is faced by the English people the better it will be for England and India. Should a force from India be sent to Suez and Cairo, an opportunity may arise for utilising the services of the contingents of Native States. I am certain that no prince would more heartily welcome the opportunity of doing loyal service to Her Majesty than Maharajah Scindia.

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TELEGRAMS.

ENTENCE IN THE RANGOON CASE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 3.

Sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment has een passed on Madden. The Recorder said the eceased, Captain Smith, had given great provocaion to the accused, who, however, had punished im without mercy, and therefore it was necessary o pass a sentence of some severity.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE EGYPTIAN DIFFICULTY.

THE CONFERENCE.

[illegible]TINOPLE, JULY 3.

The Conference [illegible]cussing the intervention of Turkey in Egypt.

ATTITUDE OF THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 3.

The Egyptian Government declare that it will resist the landing of the Turkish troops.

THE ARMY RESERVES.

LONDON, JULY 4.

A meeting of a Committee for the mobilisation of troops took place yesterday at the War Office under the presidency of Sir Garnet Wolseley, at which arrangements were discussed for calling out the army reserves.

SUSPENSION OF MR. O'DONNELL.

Mr. O'Donnell, M.P. for Dungarvan, was suspended last Saturday for a fortnight, for insulting the Chair in the House of Commons during the discussion in Committee on the Repression of Crime Bill.

A motion was adopted yesterday evening for reviving the urgency rule.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 4.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, with the outward English mails of the 23rd ultimo, left here for Bombay at 10 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rohilla arrived here this morning.

MALTA, JULY 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 30th ult.

SUEZ, JULY 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Agra, homeward bound from Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here on the evening of the 2nd inst.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 7-16
The Manchester market has been quiet but firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-10½
8½ lbs. do.	7
40s Mule Twist	0-10¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84¼
4½ per cent. do.	90
3 per cent. Consols for account	99¾
5 per cent. French Rentes	114¼
Bar Silver	51 15-16

Arrival—Corinth.

Departure—Hampshire.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

MONDAY, JULY 3.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 75·9

TUESDAY, JULY 4.

„ 6 a.m. .. .. 77·7

„ 10 a.m. .. .. 78·6

„ 2 p.m. .. .. 76·9

„ 4 p.m. .. .. 77·8

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 4.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Madras, July 4, 1-10 p.m.—Gutzlaff-Nagasaki cable repaired.

MAJOR G. E. HANCOCK, requests secretaries of Gymkhanas in stations in the north of the Presidency to communicate to him on or before the 1st August the names of their best cricketers who may be willing to play for the North, at Poona, early in September next.

MUNCHERJEE COWASJEE LUNGRA was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan, after a long trial, of defaming Mr. Kaikoshru N. Kabrajee, editor of the *Rast Goftar*, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default to undergo simple imprisonment for three months; Rs. 500 of the fine, if recovered, to be paid to Mr. Kabrajee. In the course of his judgment, the magistrate commented very severely upon the conduct of the defendant, who had, he said, committed an outrage upon the sanctity of private life, by defaming a member of Mr. Kabrajee's family.

THE Bombay mail arrived late at Lahore on Friday evening owing to the axle of a wagon on a ballast train breaking near Khatauli station, 18 miles from Meerut. The line was blocked for about four hours, and both up and down Bombay mails were delayed.

GOVERNMENT is evidently prepared to go great lengths in the direction of the encouragement of native talent and labour, or of economy, when it suggests that the lighthouses on dangerous parts of the coast should be placed in the charge of native keepers. That such a suggestion has emanated from the Government we gather from the proceedings of the Bombay Port Trust which we publish this morning; and we are glad to see that the Trust strongly disapprove of the present keepers of important lighthouses, such as that on the Prongs and the one on Kennery Island, at the entrance to Bombay harbour, being superseded by natives. There is a general opinion that Government are not acting wisely in recommending the substitution of native for European engine-drivers; and to substitute native for European lighthouse-keepers, in such important positions at least, would be even more dangerous. There is perhaps no objection to the small lights marking shoals within the harbour being entrusted to native keepers, as they are at present.

A NATIVE banker at Benares has taken three lakhs worth of the new Stock Notes for distribution in the districts of Benares and Allahabad; and five lakhs have been taken by another native banker at Delhi. Another arrangement has been made with a third agent at Meerut in reference to that district and Agra, so that a very considerable sum has already been floated. The proposals made from Bombay were on a very large scale, an up-country paper understands, but the excitement due to the Egyptian crisis has operated to put a stop to ordinary business, and these for the moment are suspended.

THE *Pioneer* understands it is practically settled that on Sir Alexander Christison's retirement in October, Dr. W. Walker is to succeed him as Surgeon-General of the North-West Provinces and Oudh.

THE Commander-in-Chief has directed that officers of the Bengal Staff Corps and Indian Army who have not already complied with the instructions contained in G. O. C. C. dated the 9th March, 1882, calling for statements of their staff and war services, will do so without delay.

THE Native Military Survey Class which assembles on the 1st August next, will consist of fifteen students, of which number eight will probably be allotted to the Bengal Army. Officers commanding regiments of native cavalry and infantry are requested to send to the Adjutant-General's office nominal rolls of any native officers, non-commissioned officers, or men whom they recommend to attend the course.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from London, 16th June:—"Sir Salar Jung's sons and Seyd Abdul Hak, C. I. E., were presented at the recent Levee by the Secretary of State for India. They have been well received and entertained by the nobility and gentry of England. A few days ago they, together with Nawab Ekhbaloo Dowla, one of the sons of the late co-Regent of Hyderabad, were guests of the Duke of Sutherland at his lovely seat at Tr[illegible]ham in Staffordshire. While there they visited in company with the Duke, Liverpool and Crewe with the view of inspecting the famous docks of the former and the extensive iron-works of the latter city. Seyd Abdul Hak was obliged to make an early return to town, owing to his duties in connection with the schemes for railway extension in His Highness the Nizam's dominions. Abdul Hak's share in the capture of the dacoit Wassoodew Balwant and some of his associates has given him a sort of notoriety here."

THE Conservative party issued a strong whip against Lord Dalhousie's Bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister. The whip was so far effectual that the majority in the House of Lords included all the known opponents of the Bill except six, who were either abroad or absent from illness. Several Conservative peers admitted that they abstain from voting for the Bill under party pressure. It is worthy of remark that sixteen bishops voted in the majority against the Bill. The number of absentees—chiefly from unavoidable causes—among the supporters of the measure was 30. The division was the largest ever yet taken on this subject in the House of Lords. In 1879 the Bill was rejected by 101 votes to 81, in 1881 by 101 to 90, and in 1882 by 132 to 128. The majority against the second reading of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill would have been reduced to three but for an accident which befel Lord Minto, who reached the lobby just in time to find the doors closed. His lordship had intended to vote for the second reading. The Duke of Connaught also intended to vote for the Bill, but was prevented by indisposition.

WE recently stated that Lord Lorne had given his assent to the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, which had passed both Houses of the Canadian Parliament. Lord Kimberley is reported to have intimated that the Royal assent will be given to this Bill.

THE *Daily News* understood that in the event of the mission of Dervish Pasha proving successful, there is no disposition on the part of Her Majesty's Government to insist on a Conference of the Powers.

MISS ANNA PARNELL and Earl Spencer had a brief and rather amusing interview in Westmoreland-street, Dublin, on June 15. The *Daily News* correspondeat states:—As the Lord Lieutenant, escorted by the usual cavalry troop, and accompanied by his aide-de-camp, was riding past Fleet-street on his way to the Castle, a lady ran out from the foot-path, and seized the bridle of his horse. He immediately pulled up, and the lady then addressed some words to him in reference to the prevention of the erection of Land League huts for the evicted tenants in the country. His Excellency seemed puzzled for a moment at the strange position in which he was placed, and spoke a few words in an undertone to the aide-de-camp, who dismounted from his horse, and politely led the lady to the foot-path. Neither the Lord Lieutenant nor the aide-de-camp knew that the lady was Miss Anna Parnell. Seemingly at the direction of Earl Spencer the aide-de-camp told her that if she presented her card at the Castle the Lord Lieutenant would hear anything she had to say. It was only when the party were riding off that a gentleman in the crowd made known to the Lord Lieutenant who the lady was.

Atlas writes:—Lord Spencer gave a dinner-party in Dublin the other day. All invited guests received official notices marked "confidential," detailing the exact route to be taken from each house to the Viceregal Lodge, so as never to be out of sight of the patrols that were thickly posted along the whole way. Gentlemen, when they pay a visit, leave their attendant policeman in the hall; they find it excessively irksome sometimes. Mr. John Conolly tried to escape from his guard one day by jumping into a tramcar. What was his disgust when he saw him scrambling on to the roof! It was as much as the fellow's place was worth to lose sight of his charge. By way of contrast to this gloomy picture, I may add that at Hengler's Circus in Dublin the other night four ladies created quite a sensation, namely, Mrs. Cornwalis West and her two sisters, Mrs. John Brooke and Miss Olivia Fitzpatrick, and Mrs. Austen Mackenzie. They took four boxes, and filled them with beauties.

IN one of the recent suits brought against Mr. Bradlaugh in connection with the attempt to take his seat, the hon. member was ordered to pay into court a penalty of £500 pending appeal. This sum has been raised by public subscription in sums varying from two-pence to five pounds. The principal number of donations were in shillings.

MR. CECIL G. LAWSON, the landscape painter, died on June 10, of a pulmonary attack of a very acute form. Mr. Lawson, who was only 30 years of age, was an artist of great promise, and was enthusiastically devoted to the calling he had chosen.

IT is reported that some progress is being made with the works for the Panama Canal. Excavations have been begun at several places; but much sickness and mortality prevail among the labourers, who are to a large extent drawn from the West Indies—especially from Jamaica. The French have built hospitals, for which there seems to be only too much need. The total absence of all proper sanitary arrangements is said to be a far greater cause of disease than the unhealthiness of the climate, although during eight or nine months of the year the heat is intense. The Europeans on the Isthmus—many of whom have been attracted thither by the hope of employment—have experienced great suffering; but their respective Governments, acting through the resident Consuls, have been prompt to relieve all urgent cases of distress. The Government of Jamaica have also set a good example in this respect.

THE will (dated September 27, 1881) of Mr. Charles Robert Darwin, late of Down, near Beckenham, who died on April 19 last, was proved on the 6th June by William Erasmus Darwin and George Howard Darwin, the sons, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £146,000. The testator leaves to his son William Erasmus the family portraits and papers, all medals, the silver candlesticks presented to him by the Royal Society, his manuscript of the voyage of the Beagle, and his manuscript autobiography; to his son Francis his scientific library; to his wife, Mrs. Emma Darwin, £500, all his furniture, plate, books, effects, horses and carriages, and his residence at Down for life; and to his friends Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker and Thomas Henry Huxley £1,000, each free of legacy duty. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, and at her death as to twelve seventy-fourth parts for each of his five sons, and as to seven seventy-fourth parts for each of his two daughters; certain advancements made to his children are to be brought into account on the division.

THE death is announced, at the Royal Naval Asylum, Great Yarmouth, of John Mooring, who served as captain of the main-top of the Thunderer at the Battle of Trafalgar. Mooring had attained his 102nd year.

PERMISSION has been given for a tablet to be placed in the dockyard church at Portsmouth in memory of the men of the Euryalus who died during her late commission in the East Indies, 1878-82.

CAPTAIN SWAINE, of the Rifle Brigade, has been appointed to the post of Military Attaché at Paris, *vice* Colonel Brackenbury, C.B.

A NUMBER of eighty-ton guns have lately been completed at the Abokhoff Steel Works, in Rome, for the ships of the Russian navy, and for the forts near Cronstadt.

THERE is no present hope, apparently, of the abolition of the duty on silver-plate imported into England from India. In the House of Commons, on June 15, in answer to Mr. Fowler, Mr. Gladstone stated that nothing short of the general wish of the House would justify the Government in making any proposals at present relative to the abolition of the duty.

FREDERICK SCHWELM, charged with printing and publishing, or causing to be printed and published, in the *Freiheit* of the 27th May, a wicked, scandalous, and seditious libel of and concerning the recent murders of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, and therein inciting divers persons to commit the crime of murder, has been committed for trial. In the place of the *Freiheit* the week before the last mail left a small printed sheet was issued, containing an address to the social Revolutionists of London. After reciting the facts of the various legal proceedings directed against that journal, the article goes on to say that the efforts of the miserable police brood of the English Government have so far been successful that at present no printer can be found in London to print the *Freiheit*; and therefore no number can be issued this week, or perhaps the week following. The enemies of the social Revolution are, however, informed that they will be greatly mistaken if they suppose that they have made an end of the paper, which is soon to re-appear and proclaim the social Revolution in still stronger and mightier tones.

MR. JOSEPH LEVY, the claimant to the Enfida estate, has died in Tunis. A home paper says:—"The death of Mr. Levy, proprietor of the Enfida Domain, has occurred just after his long-pending dispute with the French company was brought to an amicable close. The French have learned something from adversity; and their tone to members of other nationalities in Tunis is vastly more conciliatory now than it was before they discovered the strength of fanatical feeling in the Regency and the power of the Sultan in Africa. Unluckily, the prospect of peace in Tunis is not improved by the better disposition of the intruders. There were signs some weeks ago of an inclination on the part of the long recalcitrant leaders to come and submit: but the news from Constantinople has given them fresh courage; and the tidings from Alexandria, it is to be feared, will compel the French to take fresh precautions even in the town of Tunis itself. As it is, in the south there have again been some serious operations against the insurgents, and again no successful issue to report."

THE Bishop of Peterborough cannot help saying good things both in and out of the pulpit—especially out of it. Recently a rich, benevolent, but somewhat brainless millionaire, was boasting after dinner that he gave away £2,000 to the poor regularly every year. He said: "I think it's right, you know; a sort of duty in my position. I can't say what becomes of it, but it's given away in charity, that's all I know, and that's all I care about. £2,000 every year!" "What!" said the Bishop; "do you really mean to say you pay away £2,000 to the poor every year as a religious duty?" "I assure you, my lord, that is so." replied the wealthy man with careless complacency. "Well," said the witty Bishop, "that's the largest insurance against fire I ever heard of!"

REGARDING English harvest prospects, we read in *The Times* received by last mail that "the farmers in 'the Fylde' and North Lancashire are beginning to wish for a cessation of the showers that have been so frequent during the past ten days, and state that if warm, sunny weather were now to set in there would be nothing to prevent the crops generally being up to the average. In North and East Yorkshire wheat is looking well upon well-farmed land, and is likely to be well up to the average if there should be a good shooting time. But upon cold, thin clays and light soils, as a result of the excessive moisture and the cold nights, there is ground to fear that the crop will be below an average. Barley came up well, but the rains in the last week in April and the first week in May did great damage to the plant. Oats are the best cereal crops, and are doing pretty well upon the whole. Potatoes, as a rule, are looking moderately well. Grass everywhere is a superabundant crop."

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, 3rd July.—A further fall of the barometer has taken place over all India except Bengal, Assam, and Burmah. The fall extended to the Punjab, where in the western districts the pressure is below the average; but it is still above it in most parts of Northern India, and low in the Peninsula. The winds are still easterly in the North-West Provinces and Punjab. The cloud is increasing and extending. Rain is general, and in a few cases heavy. In Bengal the monsoon is still weak. In the north of the Bay of Bengal the sea is smooth or slight. On the Bombay coast and in Guzerat the strength of the monsoon is below the average, but is above it in the interior of the Peninsula. Rainfall to-day:—Darjeeling and Goa about 5 inches; Mangalore four-and-a-half inches; Bareilly and Seoni about three inches; Mercara about two inches; Mussoorie, Patna, Bombay, and Sholapore one to two inches; Ludhiana, Jullunder, Chakrata, Pubnah, Dacca, Jeypore, Bangalore, and Cochin half to one inch; Simla, Jubbulpore, Khandwa, Akola, Morar, and other stations somewhat less. On previous days Neemuch and Goa had about two inches; Umballa, Jaunpore, and Cochin one to two inches; Sialkot, Chakrata, Baraich, and Tounghoo half to one inch; and there were many smaller falls.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. cts.	Byculla. In	Byculla. cts.
Previously regtd.	31	42	36	13	35	24	37	84
3 Monday	2	37	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Tuesday	..	..	3	25	3	55	3	57
Total	33	79	39	38	38	79	41	41
Corresponding date last year	22	52	22	2	19	77	21	76

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(Tuesday, 4th July, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·584	88·0	WSW	13	0·00
Surat	·579	81·6	W	11	3·90
Bombay	·627	78·6	W	14	2·02
Ratnagiri	·744	76·8	WSW Fresh	..	4·51
Karwar	·820	77·0	S moderate	..	1·38
Mangalore	·867	78·5	S	5	1·26
Calicut	·994	74·6	Calm	3	0·28
Cochin	·925	78·5	ESE	2	0·66
Masulipatam	·682	82·8	SW	..	0·02
Madras	·749	86·3	W	9	0·12
Negapatam	·781	86·9	W	17	0·00

GOLD-MINING IN THE WYNAAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your local contemporary, in his issue of the 29th of June, publishes an article on gold-mining in India in which he charcterises those who have placed their money in the enterprise by way of a permanent investment as "ignorant people who have such a blind faith in the old 'confidence trick' that they believe any prospectus which promises to give them £3 for £1;" and he adds, "When they are ruined they will have the consoling reflection that it serves them right, and that they neither deserve nor will receive pity." As I am one of those to whom this complimentary and charitable remark is addressed, I trust you will allow me space to prove that shareholders in Indian gold-mining companies are not quite such fools as the writer supposes. It seems your contemporary is not in the habit of reading his own paper. I don't blame him for that, because there is very rarely anything in it worth reading; but one would think that he would, at least, take the trouble of perusing the letters of his own correspondents and of posting himself up in subjects on which he undertakes to write. Had he done so in this instance he would have discovered that the prospects of gold-mining companies in India are exceedingly bright. His commercial correspondent, in his letter published on the 27th of June, gives an account of an invention which has just been patented, that is probably destined, at a very early date, to make the fortunes of every shareholder in gold-mining companies who has had the good fortune to acquire any considerable number of shares at, or below, par. It has been announced, he says, that "11 pounds weight of quartz from the Wynaad Perseverance Gold-mining Company have been treated by the process, and the result is the extraction of 4½ ounces of fine gold, besides 8 ounces of fine silver and 15 grains of platinum; and the patentee has not yet finished the parting of the metals." Now, to fully appreciate the magnitude of this astounding result, it must be borne in mind that ¼ of an ounce of gold to the ton of quartz is considered a fair profit, but here we are informed of a yield of 4½ ounces of fine gold and 8 ounces of fine silver from 11 pounds weight of quartz! Your own commercial correspondent, in his letter published last week, also mentions the invention. He says: "By this new process gold can be eliminated with the greatest ease from quartz of any grade, however low, by the agency of electricity. I am told that the effects of the process, so far as it has been tried, are simply marvellous. The quartz is not so much pulverised as actually dissolved, melted down into the finest dust from which every particle of gold is easily taken. Thus it is not, as once was thought, only those descriptions of quartz which show free gold that will yield a profit in the working; quartz which indicates no gold whatever can be made productive, as the invention is not costly to manipulate." A very short time will show whether the report of this marvellous process is one of the mendacious tricks by which the "ignorant people" referred to by your contemporary are so easily gulled. But, independently of any new process, the letters I have referred to hold out a prospect much more auriferous than the £3 for £1 which your contemporary considers people such fools for believing in. It is stated that "in the first annual report of the Rhodes Reef Gold-mining Company, just published, it is declared that the high estimates have been amply confirmed. The supply of quartz may be considered inexhaustible, and the increasing occurrence of visible gold becomes more encouraging as the explorations advance. An assay recently made of quartz from the last discovered reef or extension has given a result of 11 oz. 3 dwts. 2½ grains. There is every reason to believe that the quality of the ore improves with the depth. On the Indian Phœnix a start has been made with good results, the first crushing of quartz having yielded nearly 15 dwts. of fine gold to the ton, leaving the pyrites, which are estimated to be very valuable, to be subsequently treated.* The Glenrock is expected to be in full work early next month." The letter of your own correspondent is equally encouraging. He says that the shares of most of the Indian gold-mining companies are at 50 per cent. premium, and that those of the South-East Wynaad are at 300 per cent.; and he adds, "The confident belief of even the least sanguine is that the shares of every company in the Wynaad district will yet rise to 400 or 500 per cent. premium, whilst the most sanguine double this estimate, and consider that we shall yet see these shares, or some of them, as high as 900 per cent. premium."

The accounts of such magnificent prospects for gold-mining in the Wynaad have naturally revived the hopes of the shareholders of the Wynaad Company and the Ripon Company, which were subscribed for in Bombay; so it will be interesting to examine their chances of participating in the golden harvest. The Ripon Gold-mining Company was formed to work a hill in the gold-bearing region known as The Hump, which consists of 1,614 acres, and is free-hold property. Owing to the denseness of the jungle and the steepness of the hill, explorations, which were only commenced on the 25th of last July, have not made any great progress, but several gold-bearing reefs have been discovered, and the report for the year ending 30th April, 1882, mentions the discovery of a new reef bearing gold in fair quantity. The indications have been considered so favourable that a battery of 20 stamps, with complete amalgamating apparatus, has been obtained from Australia, and is now lying at Madras, to be forwarded to the mine as soon as required. The Hump is bounded by two gold-mining estates which are highly auriferous, known respectively as the Charlotte Estate and the Carta Parta Estate, the latter consisting of 300 acres and containing a reef from which several samples of quartz have been assayed with a result of a maximum yield of over 89 oz. of gold and over 9 oz. of silver to the ton and a minimum of 1·175 oz. gold and 0·200 oz. silver; and the report says: "It is evident that this reef runs into the adjoining and celebrated estate, The Hump, which is now owned by a limited company the shares of which have all been taken up in India." It has not yet been stated whether this reef has yet been discovered on the Hump estate. The company have now engaged the services of Mr. Thomas Laing, the engineer who has reported on several of the gold-mines in the Wynaad. Should his verdict be favourable, "it is estimated that the funds of the company, when all the calls are paid up, will be sufficient to carry on the mining operations, on a reduced scale of expenditure, for another two years." Altogether, the Wynaad Gold-mining Company presents as fair a prospect of profit, considering the little progress that has been made, as was presented by any other company in the Wynaad at the same stage.

The Ripon Gold-mining Company, also formed in Bombay, was started under exceedingly favourable auspices, the vendor proving his *bonâ fides* by accepting the whole of the payment in fully paid up shares, so that all the money subscribed—Rs. 4,00,000—can be devoted to the exploitation of the land, which consists of 200 acres situated in South Wynaad. It was first reported on by Mr. Thomas Laing, late assistant to Mr. Brough Smyth (late Assay and Mining Engineer to the Indian Government.) By the advice of this gentleman Mr. Ralph Hill, an experienced Australian mining engineer, was engaged for the Ripon Company, who came over to India, examined the land, and then returned to Australia for the purpose of purchasing machinery. He returned in March last, having purchased and brought out a complete battery of 20 head of stamps, with boiler, engine, amalgamator, &c.; and it was hoped that "if the machinery could be carried to the mine before the rains set in, crushing operations might be commenced before the end of theyear." According to Mr. Hill's estimate, "about 15,000 tons of quartz should be crushed in the first working year, yielding a profit of Rs. 12 per ton." Your readers can form an estimate of the prospects of this company from the following extracts from the different reports that have been submitted to the shareholders. In Mr. Laing's report dated October, 1880, it is stated: "In No. 1 reef I found visible gold in the stone and broke several specimens from the reef myself—all showing gold. I caused several pieces of stone to be pounded in which there was no visible gold, and from these, after washing off in a tin dish, without calcining or amalgamating, I obtained a very good show of gold. This reef is a very large one and can be traced upon the surface for several chains. . . In the adjoining soils I found gold by washing. This reef also shows a good deal of pyrites, and the stone is good-looking and honey-combed from the decomposition of iron pyrites." In Mr. Hill's report of 17th September, 1881, the same reef is referred to. He says: "No. 1 has only been opened where there is a large outcrop on a grass hill, visible for 200 feet in length. It is a very strong outcrop and very good-looking quartz carrying a reasonable amount of iron pyrites; and in the only place where it has been opened we have found visible gold several times, and we can get gold in almost any stone we crush." In his last report, dated the 17th April, 1882, speaking of the same reef No. 1, he says: "There is a lot of quartz about this reef which will go from 5 to 7 dwts. or more, as we can find visible gold at any time." And he adds: "Captain Trezise says that I have estimated No. 1 and No. 2 reef stone too low. He thinks that No. 1 should turn out 10 dwts. and No. 2 reef 12 dwts. to the ton. If this is the case so much the better." Of No. 2 reef Mr. Laing says: "The stone is very much of the same character as that in No. 1 reef. I broke out several pieces from this reef showing visible gold and what I consider to be good specimens. I caused about two pounds of stone from this reef to be pounded (it was not half pounded and showed no visible gold); I washed it off without roasting or amalgamating. The show of gold obtained was exceedingly good. I also washed the soils near this reef and found gold." Mr. Laing's opinion of this reef is corroborated by the report of Mr. Hill, the manager, in his report of the 17th September, 1881: "No. 2 is running almost parallel with No. 1 and about 400 yards distant at right angles.† On this reef we have done the most work, first in an open cutting where there is a nice reef of 2 feet in width carrying very good gold. At a distance of 144 feet south of the cutting we have a shaft down 30 feet, with a splendid-looking reef of an average width of 3 feet, carrying good gold all the way and improving as it goes down. The appearance of the stone is all that could be wished, carrying iron pyrites, oxide and cubical; visible gold can be seen in the stone at any time, and I should think it woul all run from 12 to 15 dwts. to the ton as it comes out. It has all the appearance of being a permanent lode, and is worth putting up a machine for, itself." Of No. 3 reef Mr. Laing says: "The stone is highly ferruginous, showing iron pyrites and free sulphur, the latter leaving the stone in a cubical form, resembling much in character the 'Skull'‡ reef near Devalah." And Mr. Hill says of it, in his report of the 17th September, 1881: "No. 3 is also running parallel with the others and distant at right angles 366 feet from No. 2. We can trace this reef 200 feet. It is divided by a swamp. On the south side there is a very large outcrop on the hill, which we can get gold in, but 160 feet below the hill, where the reef had not been seen before, we opened the reef and found quartz with good visible gold. On the north side of the swamp the reef is visible for a long distance, and in some places it is over 20 feet in width; we have seen visible gold in it, but almost any of the stone will show gold by crushing it. It is good-looking stone with a large amount of iron pyrites and sulphur." In his last report that has been published, 17th April, 1882, he says of this reef: "We have driven 102 feet. On the surface this reef is very wide, but in the tunnel it is from 3½ to 4½ feet in width, well defined with a splendid front and back wall; in fact, I have never seen a finer-looking lode anywhere." He concludes his report by saying: "These are the simple facts connected with the mine as it is at present, and if the machinery were ready to start crushing, I am convinced that what I have told you would be realised. We have no 4 oz. stone, or 70 ounces to the ton in the pyrites, but we have stone that will pay the shareholders for their outlay, and, if it lasts, will make a good profitable mine. With the advantage we have for working the mine at the present level 4 dwts. to the ton should clear all working expenses. Perhaps less would do so." The above is sufficient, I think, to show that both of the Bombay companies in the Wynaad have very bright prospects before them, and that gold-mining in the Wynaad promises to be exceedingly profitable, without the aid of the marvellous invention recently patented; but if the accounts of that invention be true, I cannot conceive a more profitable speculation than quartz gold-mining unless "a true fissure vein" of currency bank-notes is discovered.

The Kaiser-i-Hind Gold-mining Company is the only other gold-mining company formed in Bombay, but as the estate worked by that company is not in the Wynaad, I shall reserve the notes I have collected concerning it.

A SHAREHOLDER.

* Since the above was written the *Madras Mail* states that the result of the Phœnix crushing of 32 tons is 1 oz. 1 dwt. of free gold from quartz, and the pyrites are estimated to yield 3 oz. pure gold to the ton. The first cake of gold retorted, it is stated, "is intended to be presented to the Governor by the manager."

† A peculiarity of gold-bearing reefs, which is of great assistance to explorers, is that they always run parallel to each other.

‡ In Mr. Brough Smyth's report to the Government of India an assay of quartz from the "Skull Reef" No. 32 is stated to have yielded gold at the rate of 49 oz. to the ton and over 37 oz. of silver.

EDUCATIONAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the Directory of the Bombay Educational Department, just issued, it is stated that one object of drawing it up is to "facilitate a comparison of the claims of different persons for any appointment that may be vacant." The grim irony of this may be seen by the following instances of salary and length of service:—

Names.	Length of Service.			Salary.
A	8	9	30	Rs. 850
B	19	4	10	„ 750
C	4	8	22	„ 800
D	16	1	29	„ 750
E	7	9	8	„ 1,375
F	0	1	0	„ 1,150
G	1	10	8	„ 1,000
H	16	2	25	„ 800
I	24	3	27	„ 700

CRITIC.

THE MHOWRA BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In commenting on the criticisms of the *Bombay Gazette* while discussing the mhowra Bill, His Excellency the Governor is reported to have said:—"The article says, 'The injury which the measure now proposed is calculated to inflict, especially on the poorer classes, is so great that wise legislation would not purchase revenue at such a sacrifice. And what is that sacrifice? It is the sacrifice not of mere comfort, but a means of existence of the poor during a most trying season of each year.'" His Excellency then replies:—"I have shown you, on the authority of Major Probyn, that that would not be the case, and I have shown also how Government proposes that the industry should be carefully improved and fostered in a legitimate manner."

Let me just say a few words about mhowra flowers as a food. The official members who spoke in favour of the Bill placed far too low an estimate on these flowers. The "blackberry" comparison was particularly unfortunate. When mixed with the ordinary flours used by the poorer classes, the mhowra flowers are nutritious, sustaining, and very palatable. Mixed bread of this kind is often used, in preference to unmixed flour bread. When flour partially fails, or the family funds run low, then the mhowra flower is the best known substitute. It is very rarely, however, that flour wholly fails, and as long as it does not, then health and strength are tolerably well maintained. But to cut off access to the mhowra flowers as a food in the districts in which they are grown is, as you have very justly said, to inflict vital injury upon the poor. Remember, that that injury will be greater in years of scarcity than in years of plenty; and in these latter years a strict Abkari Department would produce starvation and death. It is better ten thousand times over that ten or twenty koonbies should get drunk every new moon, and that ten or twenty tin-pot stills should illicitly distil a few gallons or quarts of mhowra—for, assuredly, the Abkari Department will take good care that they do not distil on any very large scale—than that a district should be devastated by famine made intense by the zeal of smart revenue officers. There never was a case which more clearly called for the most careful inquiry from Government than this of the mhowra Bill. Its good features are minute, its bad features huge. It is not a little surprising, moreover, that the officials who were in favour of the Bill should now be found decrying mhowra flowers as a food for the poor, when it is not so long ago that we were told that the grass seeds that grow on the mountain-sides was a good food for the poor. It was then shown that the impoverished people of the Deccan were using those seeds largely because they were starving, and there were men scientific, and men who may be called heartless humbugs, who pronounced these seeds to be fit for human food and to be capable of sustaining life, if not health. By comparison, the mhowra flower, mixed or unmixed, is infinitely to be preferred. But Government have not now a famine policy to defend. Hence, perhaps, the change in the colour of the spectacles.

COSMOPOLITE.

MR. T. R. FERNANDEZ OF BHAVNAGAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AT a full durbar on Monday last the Bhavnagar Ruler did honour to a departing official, one who during the past ten years has had the important charge of the Revenue Survey of the State, a work which he began, and has now completed. Although very unwell, His Highness Sir Takhtsingji felt that he could not allow Mr. Fernandez to leave without this high state formality of leave-taking; but though the Maharajah was present, the able and scholarly Dewan took up the duty of expressing His Highness's satisfaction and good will, and the following is a true translation of what was said:—

GENTLEMEN,—It was the ardent wish of His Highness the Maharajah Saheb to give utterance personally to his views about Mr. Fernandez, but being indisposed, he has desired me to express them for him. I have much pleasure in obeying his commands. The services of Mr. Fernandez werelent to this State in October, 1872, close on ten years ago; and it is very gratifying to His Highness now to give expression to the satisfaction he has felt at the excellent way in which Mr. Fernandez has discharged his public duties, which His Highness has also brought to the notice of the British Government through the Political Agent of Kathiawad. The duties which Mr. Fernandez has had to perform have been out of the common nature, involving great labour, and requiring much tact, intelligence, and care, for the difficulties of persuading an ignorant class of people to accept the settlements of a survey have been great. He has had to measure, plan, and mark every bit of land situated in the dominions of His Highness, and this he has personally done during his sojourns in most of the towns and villages, and that, too, with such persuasive power and wisdom that there has hardly been any friction between his subordinates and the villagers. The most conspicuous and arduous task amidst these difficulties, however, was to survey, map, and mark the holdings of the Mul Grassias and Bhayads, and also of those who, though they were not entitled to be classed as Mul Grassias, being service holders, had attempted to be reckoned as such. The resistance these classes had offered was met with patience and moderation, and the work completed in a very satisfactory manner. The settlement of these disputes alone testifies to much, and has evoked approbation from the survey officers of this Province, such as Majors Hancock and Stace. It is no wonder, then, for His Highness to look with feelings of sorrow on the departure from this State of one who has given such satisfaction both to himself and his subjects, and who has also won by his civility and good-nature the good feelings of all, including the Durbari officers, with some of whom he has established friendship. But there is one consolation, that the record of his work in the annals of this State, and his many virtues, will keep his name in the happy recollection of His Highness. As a souvenir of Bhavnagar days, His Highness offers his photograph encased in a wooden box of the workmanship of the country, which he hopes Mr. Fernandez will kindly accept, wishing him every prosperity and happiness in the long and distant journey he is about to undertake; and he trusts it will please Almighty God to enable him to return to this country in due time, and to visit Bhavnagar again, when His Highness and other friends will be delighted to welcome him. I have now given expression to His Highness's views, but I would be lacking in duty if I were not to give utterance to the sense of the honour and esteem in which I have always held Mr. Fernandez ever since his joining the services of this State. When the loan of the services of a British officer is obtained in a native State for the performance of a particular work, I think the impression which that officer leaves behind depends upon his disposition, the accomplishment of his work, and the conduct he bears towards the other officers in the State. If he discharges his duties with honesty, conscientiousness, and affability, his popularity spreads, and satisfaction is expressed on all sides. Not only this, but such services are then in eager demand in other native States. But if, on the contrary, any such officer is found wanting, more harm is done to the course of progress than appears on the surface. Amidst these thoughts, I am very happy to say that Mr. Fernandez has proved himself of the higher class, able to recognise the rights of all, and dealing conscientiously and fairly by high and low alike—a fact which much redounds to his credit and honour. Mr. Fernandez's relationship has always been of a most cordial and friendly nature towards me, as well as towards Mr. Gavarishanker, my uncle and predecessor in office, and will ever be remembered with pleasure. I cannot describe in better terms the feelings of sorrow with which we view the separation of such a friend than in the language of a Persian Poet who says that:—

"The contents of the mind are reflected in the mirror of mind."

In other words, it would be enough to have the testimony of the mind and feelings of Mr. Fernandez at this moment to be able to understand those entertained by his friends here.

Mr. Fernandez replied:—

YOUR HIGHNESS AND GENTLEMEN,—I am most deeply thankful to your Highness for the great honour you have done me in assembling this durbar, in order to enable me to take leave of my friends prior to my departure. Your Highness asks me to accept a box with your portrait in it as a keepsake. Your Highness, I will accept it with great pleasure. I need scarcely add that it will be cherished by me affectionately for the sake of the noble giver, and that in future years it will serve to recall many bright and happy reminiscences of the dear old Bhavnagar days. It was very good and kind of your Highness to have expressed your appreciation of my services, such as they have been, through my friend Mr. Samaldas. Mr Samaldas, in his good nature has given me more than my dues; for I have only tried to do my duty conscientiously. If I have succeeded in doing it, a portion of the credit belongs to your Highness's officials for the cheerful manner in which they have helped me. It is a well-known fact, moreover, that a man can do a great deal more work, and that of a better kind too, if he has superiors to cheer him on in his path of duty, and sympathise with him sometimes in his difficulties. I have been, I must own, most fortunate in respect of my superiors. I could never have wished to have served under better masters than Messrs. Percival and Gavariskanker Udeyashanker, C. S. I., the late Joint Administrators; and from them, down to your Highness, I mean in the chronological order of course, I have enjoyed the same luck. The revenue survey of Bhavnagar is now an accomplished fact, and a fact which stands out most prominently, considering that it is the only State of Kathiawad that has yet been entirely surveyed and mapped out. I know the advantages of a survey have now become fully appreciated by your Highness's officials, and they will consequently see that it is preserved intact. One of the main advantages to be derived from it, and which for Kathiawad is of great significance, is that land disputes are rendered almost impossible, or, if they do occur, they will not be of the tedious and harassing nature, lasting a generation or two in some cases, or those which lately caused so much friction between the Durbar and one of the most important sections of its subjects, the Mul Grassias. And now, your Highness and gentlemen, I have come to the most difficult part of what I have to say. The time is at last come to say farewell to friends whom I have known for many years, and who have been so kind and forbearing with me. There is one great consolation for me, though—railways are rapidly extending all over India, breaking down barriers between districts and provinces, and rendering inter-communication easy. Your Highness has broken down the barrier between Kathiawad and Gujarat, and consequently with the rest of India. The stormy gulf has been practically bridged. There is much balm, therefore, in the terse saying that "while there is life there is hope." I have for so many years identified myself with Bhavnagar, that the feeling that it is my home has become ingrained in me. I have, moreover, spent some of the happiest years of my life in it; whenever, therefore, I shall get an opportunity of visiting it I shall embrace it with eagerness, and come here to renew old frendships. In the meantime nothing will give me more pleasure than to hear of the prosperity of Bhavnagar. That it will go on prospering is an article of my belief; for the past successful rule of your Highness, supported by such able and practical officers as Mr. Samaldas and others by whom your Highness is surrounded, is a guarantee of the future. May every success attend your Highness, and may our beloved Queen shower higher honours on you. Mr. Samaldas has, on his own behalf, given expression to most kindly sentiments towards me, for which I feel greatly obliged to him. On my part, I have to thank him sincerely for the kindness and consideration so invariably shown by him to me. Nobody who knows him can deny his great talents, and if your Highness will permit me, I will add that your Highness could not have selected a better and an abler man than he to succeed the late popular and much respected minister, Mr. Gavarishanker Udeyashanker, C. S. I.

The Dewan's testimony has a true ring, and it must be very gratifying to Mr. Fernandez to know that he has earned it.

THE NEW COAL FIELDS AT SOHAGPUR.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.)

THE Agent to the Governor-General in Central India reports that investigations conducted by Mr. T. Hughes, of the Geological Survey, appear to have established the existence of valuable coal-fields in the neighbourhood of Sohagpur, the valley of the Johilla river, and Umaria, in the territories of the Maharajah of Rewa, a State which, during the minority of its Chief, is under the superintendence of the Political Agent in Baghelkhand.

The Sohagpur field was satisfactorily examined by Mr. Hughes some time ago. It is far the largest of the three, and probably surpasses the two others in the quality of its produce also; but it is less favourably situated with regard to the line of railway.

The Umaria and Johilla river fields are within fifteen miles of one another. They have been the subject of recent investigation by Mr. Hughes, assisted by Mr. Stewart, of the East Indian Railway.

The following tabular statement compiled from the latter's weekly reports shows that he struck a seam of coal in each of the bore-holes he put down:—

Bore-holes.	Total sunk up to date.	Coal found in each bore-hole.	REMARKS.
Umaria.			
Boring No. 1..	93'	12'	At 49' below surface 3' seam 54 „ „ 7 „ 72 „ „ 2-12 „
Do. No. 2..	104	16	26 „ „ 11 „ 75 „ „ 4 „
Do. No. 3..	111	12	80 „ „ 1 „ 85 „ „ 3 „
Do. No. 4..	95	11	92 „ „ 4-12 „ 79 „ „ 6 „
Do. No. 7..	18	3	86 „ „ 2 „ 90 „ „ 3-11 „
Khalleshur.			
Boring No. a 7.	98	10	„ „ 3 „
Do. No. 6.	85	3	47 „ „ 10 „ 57 „ „ 3 „
Khodargaon.			
Boring No. a 7	184	15	144 „ „ 13 „ 182 „ „ 2-15 „
Murjada.			
Boring No. 2	56	21	34 „ „ 17 „ 53 „ „ 3-20 „
Johilla river.			
Boring No. 3	32	17	6 „ „ 17 „

Samples of the coal of these two fields have been sent to Jubbulpore and Indore for examination and report by the Railway authorities and the Superintending Engineer in Central India. Their reports have not yet been received, but from experiments made by the Geological Survey Department there seems to be little doubt that the coal is of excellent quality.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, B. V. R. Corps, Apollo-bunder, evening.

Gaiety Theatre, Elphinstone College Shakespeare Society, 9 p m., Bombay time.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 3rd:—John Caladh, from Mauritius. Yesterday:—Bancoora (s) and Arabia (s), Calcutta; Euphrates (s), Bussorah Geelong (s), Hong Kong.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Coconada (s), for Persian Gulf; Royal Irish, Mauritius; Nepaul (s), London, &c; Peshwa (s), Carwar.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo-bunder this evening (weather permitting):—

Quick March		
Overture	The Barber of Seville.	Rossini.
Selection	Les Voltigeurs	Bonnisseau.
Waltz	Sweethearts	C. D'Albert.
Quadrille	Fest	Faust.
Galop	Race	J. Schmuck.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Henzada, Venetia, and Geelong entered, and the s. s. Effective left, the dock yesterday.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—We are requested by the Sheriff to intimate that the attendance of common jurors is not required this morning. Both special and common jurors are required to attend at 10 o'clock to-morrow (Thursday) morning.

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.—Rao Bahaorod Ambalal Sakerlal Desai, M. A., LL.B., has been summoned as a witness before the Educational Commission.

THE EX-GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF GOA.—Senhor Caetan de Albuquerque, ex-Governor-General of Goa, has been appointed Civil Governor of Lisbon, of which post he took charge on the 10th June.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total number of new patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this institution, Dhobitalao, was 1,609, the average daily attendance being 245.

MANOCKJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary last month was 3,975, the daily average attendance being 132. Of the whole number 301 were Parsees, 923 Hindus, 2,497 Mussulmans, 66 Christians, 123 Jews, and 65 other castes. There was a large attendance of patients suffering from ophthalmia.

THE ROOKMINIBAI DISPENSARY AT CALLIAN.—During the month of June last 416 patients were treated in this charitable institution, of whom 358 were new admissions (including 1 indoor patient).

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Naroo Mahadoo and Yessoo Bhawoo, labourers, yesterday while working at Boree-bunder (new) G. I. P. Railway station, on a platform about 20 feet high, sustained serious injuries by the platform giving way. They were taken to the G. T. Hospital, and the former of the two men is in a precarious state.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—On Monday night last the shop of Jairam Cooverjee, in the Bhendy Bazaar-road, was broken into, and Rs. 98 in cash stolen from a box which was forced open by the thieves.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Nathia Vitoba, aged thirty-five years. Deceased was a coal labourer. He was addicted to drink and greatly involved in debt. He died from the effects of opium which he had taken. A verdict of suicide by opium poisoning was recorded.

THEFTS.—Pandoo Khundoo, a labourer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a currency note for Rs. 5 belonging to Luximon Balloo. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.—Shivram Tatia was also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of stealing a gold nose-ring, valued at Rs. 5, the property of Essoobai, woman. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

NEW RAILWAYS.—Surveys are being made with the view of constructing a new railway line from Dakore to Kapadwanj and, if practicable, to Shamlajee, the holy shrine of the Hindus.—*Hittechu.*

THE SURAT FORT.—We learn from the Surat papers that the old fort walls are being pulled down.

A DESERTER.—Private William Mitchell, of H. M.'s 40th Regiment, stationed at Dum-Dum, was arrested in Bombay on Monday last by Inspector Ralph, and handed over to the military authorities at Colaba.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE IN GUZERAT.—A local contemporary yesterday published a paragraph purporting to describe a ruffianly outrage on an English official at Viramgaum. It was represented that a native, on being asked by Mr. Evezard, of the Salt Department, to show him a license under the Arms Act authorising him to carry a gun which he held in his hand, fired a shot at him; and that it was only the native's bad marksmanship that saved Mr. Evezard from a similar fate to that which has recently overtaken poor Mr. Bourke and other unfortunate people in Ireland. This was very startling; but an Ahmedabad native paper, the *Guzerat Mitra*, puts another complexion on the affair. The *Mitra* makes no mention at all of a gun, and does not appear to have heard anything of a shot having been fired. The *Mitra's* version is that a Shrawak Gorjee (religious mendicant) was seated by the Viramgaum tank when an inspector of the Customs Department went there to fish. The Shrawak asked him to desist from the sport in deference to the religious feelings of himself and the people of the neighbourhood, whereupon the gentleman went away, but only to return later with his sepoys. A disturbance then took place, in which the Gorjee was so much hurt that he has since been under medical treatment. Both parties went to the Mamlatdar's kutchery, and the Gorjee, his complaint not being heard there, telegraphed to the District Magistrate at Ahmedabad. The complaint of the official was lodged first, and the result was that the Gorjee was removed to Ahmedabad in custody. This is the second instance, the *Mitra* concludes, of misunderstanding having arisen from shikarring in populous districts of Guzerat. It will be interesting to get at the truth of this matter, as to which such widely different stories are told.

COL. BARTON AND THE POREBUNDER CHIEF.—The *Indu Prakash* is responsible for the following:—"We hear on excellent authority that among the means employed to make the Rana of Porebunder yield to the desire of Col. Barton, the Political Agent of Kathiawar, to remove Mr. Nagurdas, whom the former had appointed as his Dewan, was to call the Rana by Mohosals of Rs. 300 a day and under the burning sun of May to the Agent's camp at Virawal. When there, away from his capital and advice, the Rana was shown by the Agency a letter or letters purporting to have been addressed to the Rana by a man in Bombay. The Rana was asked whether the letters were for him. We also learn that the Political Agent has ordered the Rana to send to him the writer of the letters when he comes to Porebunder, in custody of the Rana's men. If this is true—and we have no reason to doubt its correctness, the question first arises—how did the Political Agent get possession of the letters sent to the Rana? Government, we think, are bound to inquire into the matter; for it is clear that the native Chiefs are not likely to improve in their ways by such examples. The Postal Department also should ascertain how the letters from the Post Office found their way to the Political Agent instead of being delivered to the addressee. We further hear that the Political Agent, being displeased with Mr. Nagurdas at his taking up the Rana's Karbhar without consulting the Political Agent, has been taking depositions of certain men to the effect that Mr. Nagurdas in conversation with some men spoke of Col. Barton disrespectfully. Apart from the mere credibility of the story deposed to, the procedure, to say the least, is extraordinary. It is scarcely dignified for the head of the Province to be taking depositions behind the back of the person whom he only intends to accuse, and that too in a case where he himself is the accuser. But what are we to say of the judicial administration of a province where such unprecedented procedure is allowed? Are such things calculated to instruct the native Chiefs to govern well and justly?"

ATTEMPTED MURDER BY NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

ENEUS JAKI GONSALVES and Maglie Lawrence Fernandes, native Christians, were yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with having on the 23rd June last attempted to commit murder by administering arsenic to one Francis Alice. The poison was given in sweetmeat to the complainant, an inmate of the Leper Hospital. Other inmates of the hospital having eaten some of the sweetmeat, became suddenly ill, and had to be removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. Subsequently the sweetmeat was found to contain arsenic. The case stands postponed for hearing to the 12th instant, to enable the police to institute further inquiries into the matter and to instruct the Public Prosecutor to appear for the prosecution.

GUZERAT NEWS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Ahmedabad, 1st July:—The 26th Regiment N. I. left our camp on the 29th ultimo, a few companies under the command of Colonel Miles for Baroda, and the remainder with Captain Forjett—a son of the late Commissioner of Police of Bombay—for Surat. The sudden withdrawal of a large body of men from a lively little station gives it naturally a dull appearance. The Baroda districts are in a tranquil state, and there does not appear to have been any great emergency for military men there. It is, I think, a great mistake to leave a large collectorate like ours without a sufficient number of soldiers.

A private letter from the Mahi Kanta districts intimates that a respectable native merchant committed suicide in consequence of the infidelity of his wife. Recently we have had two suicides in camp. A private belonging to the 23rd N. I. shot himself after returning from leave, and a European belonging to a regiment in camp imitated his example. A young native girl, aged 16, the daughter of a peasant, was bitten by a snake while removing tiles, and died soon after. A boy, the son of a baker, was accidentally drowned in the river in camp yesterday, and the body was recovered.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the steamship Clan MacLeod, in the Prince's Dock, at 7-30 p.m. (Bombay time) Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited.

CIVIL MARRIAGE OF A HINDU LADY.

KHAN BAHADOOR BYRAMJEE DADABHOY, the Registrar of Marriages, appointed by Government under Act 3 of 1872, yesterday solemnized the marriage of a Hindu lady with a Brahmin, both of whom declared that they professed no religion. The bridegroom, Mr. Bulvant Bhau Nagarkar, is a proof-reader or examiner in the Government Central Press, and the bride is a daughter of Mr. Bagoba Pandurang Tarkhud, a Government Pensioner and the eldest brother of Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, late Sheriff of Bombay. They are respectively of twenty-two and seventeen years of age. The interesting ceremony took place in the forenoon yesterday at the residence of the bride's father, in the presence of a number of select friends of both parties. In conformity with the provisions of the said Act, the declarations of the contracting parties were made before the Registrar and three witnesses. The declarations are in effect that they are at the present time unmarried; that they do not profess the Christian, Parsi, Jewish, Hindu, Mahomedan, Buddhist, Sikh, or Jain religion; that they have respectively completed the ages of eighteen and fourteen years; and that they are not related to each other in any degree of consanguinity or affinity which would, according to law, render a marriage between them illegal. This done, the bride's mother put garlands of flowers round the necks of the young couple, and they were each asked by the Registrar to say to the other, in the hearing of the witness,—"I take thee to be my lawful wife" or "husband." The party having been served with nosegays and rosewater, separated.

NATIVE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

ON Sunday afternoon was celebrated the first anniversary of the Gaen Samaj, or native Philharmonic Society. The society comprises among its members and promoters men of education, intelligence, and influence, such as Messrs. K. T. Telang, Shantaram Narayen, R. N. Khote, Govind Kanitkar Apte, Casum Ali, and many others. In Bawa Balkrishna and Bawa Vishwanath Ramchandra Vakil, the society has fortunately secured the services of two of the most eminent professors in native vocal and instrumental music respectively, who, unlike the generality of *ustads*, are intelligent and highly respectable, and whose principal distinctive feature, as testified to by the members, is that they do not jealously keep back their art from those who wish to acquire it. A rare treat was provided for the occasion for members and visitors, who were present in large numbers, Mr. Balkrishna Bawa and some of the members of the society being ably assisted by outsiders.

Mr. Balkrishna Bawa sang some difficult airs in a manner that won the admiration of the audience. A young Hindu gentleman played on a *sitar*. Mr. Cassum Ali's singing was regarded as a treat; and Mr. Govind Kanitkar, who followed, delighted the audience by singing a couple of popular songs. The performances of others, professionals and amateurs, were also very good. The society, which is yet in its infancy, promises under its present energetic secretaries, Messrs. Yeshwantrao Dangi and Chintaman Garpure, to extend, by degrees, its sphere of usefulness and indirectly to promote social intercourse amongst the different native communities of Bombay. It is a noteworthy circumstance that Bawa Vishwanath Ramchandra, of the Gaen Samaj, has published a book, called *Tantu Vadya*, for the guidance of those who wish to learn to play the *sitar*. Sunday's entertainment delighted everybody present; and after the usual distribution of flowers, *attar*, and rose-water, the assembly broke up.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 4.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

TOOLSA NATHA AND OTHERS *vs.* MANUEL ANTONIO DESOUZA.

MR. KIRKPATRICK, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared on behalf of the defendant and stated that the suit was brought to recover Rs. 10,578 on nine promissory notes which were executed at very short intervals and sometimes on two consecutive days. The defendant did not admit the execution of these notes; if he had executed them at all it must have been whilst he was in a state of intoxication. He had not received more than Rs. 30 in regard to them. The defence was that the case was a fraudulent one, and that defendant had been cheated. In order to enable his client to inspect plaintiffs' books he (counsel) applied to have the case placed on the long cause list or else adjourned for six weeks.

Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, opposed the application on the ground that defendant had had sufficient time to inspect the books, but had not applied for permission to do so, and that instalment had been paid by him.

His lordship postponed the case for a fortnight.

THE KAISER-I-HIND GOLD MINING COMPANY *vs.* PURSHOTUMDAS RAMJEE.

This was a suit to recover two thousand rupees, calls in respect of certain shares.

Mr. Lynch, who appeared for the pl[illegible] the defendant was a shareholder in the [illegible] having 100 shares.

His Lordship.—Is the company a gold *manufacturing* company?

Mr. Lynch said it was a gold mining company.

His Lordship.—It is down in the cause list as a gold "manufacturing" company.

The register of shareholders was put in; the defendant's name appeared in it, but not in his signature.

His Lordship said the date on which a person was made a shareholder ought to appear, but in this instance it was not entered. That was very important because the liability was sometimes determined by the date.

Mr. Lynch put in another rough register [illegible] which the regular register was [illegible] that this book might [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] put in a printed circular, with reference to the calls, a copy of which he said had been sent to the defendant, but His Lordship objected to it asking if it could be proved that this particular letter had been sent to the defendant. Mr. Lynch admitted that he could not prove that this had been done.

His Lordship said the pla[illegible] to keep their books in a very business-like manner. [illegible] would not do to stick a printed form in a book in place of a specific letter. At his lordship's suggestion the case was adjourned in order that plaintiff might supply the "missing links" in their case.

C. AGNEW TURNER *vs.* KAVASJEE EDULJEE AND ANOTHER.

This was a suit on promissory notes. Mr. Fox, who appeared for Mr. Turner as the Official Assignee of the firm of Nursey Kessowjee, stated that the suit was on four promissory notes for the sum of Rs. 7,000 and interest. The defendants in their written statement really admitted having signed the notes and received consideration. They tried at first to establish a set off, but they now abandoned this claim and did not appear. Counsel therefore upon the written statement asked for a decree with interest from the date of filing the suit—3rd May, 1881. His Lordship passed decree.

The following cases, were struck out, the parties not putting in an appearance:—

Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy *vs* Purbhudas Premchund and others.

Madhowdas Damodhur *vs* Ruttonsee Khatao.

THE ORIENTAL BANK,

THE Directors of the Oriental Bank Corporation have issued a circular to the shareholders announcing that the Government has consented to the extension of the bank's existing charters for another year—that is, till the 30th of August, 1883. This is done to allow of full consideration of the proposed "model charter." The Government, as is known, is anxious to rid itself of the duty of suppressing the operations of the Eastern banks imposed upon it by the existing charters. And with this view it has proposed a model charter which is to apply to all the banks, and to relieve the Government from all responsibility respecting them. The model charter, however, has only just been submitted to the consideration of the banks; and as the Oriental Bank's charters expire at the end of August, it was found necessary to extend them for another year. As regards the fail in the shares of the bank, we believe the cause to be the absconding with 10,000 dols. of the Chinese superintendent at Hongkong. All the European banks in Hongkong employ native superintendents to look after the native clerks; and the person so employed by the Oriental Bank, as we have said, has absconded with 10,000 dols. The money, however, will be recovered from his sureties; but outsiders fear that he may have led the bank into other losses.—*St. James's Gazette.*

THE CHARGES AGAINST JAMES NICOL FLEMING.

THE indictment against James Nicol Fleming, formerly a director of the City of Glasgow Bank, was delivered on June 13. The charges are—first, falsehood, fraud, and wilful imposition; and secondly, breach of trust and embezzlement. In connection with these general charges, four are specified. The first three of these are the issue of false and fraudulent balance-sheets in June, 1873, June, 1874, and June, 1875, in which the deposits were greatly understated, while the bank was represented to be in a sound and prosperous condition and capable of paying dividends. As indicating the nature of the charges respecting the various balance-sheets, it may be said that in the report for June, 1873, a reserve fund of £230,000 was stated to exist which had no reality. Sums of £758,879 due by James Nisol Fleming; £1,136,216 due by the firm of Smith, Fleming, and Co., of London; £1,379,400 due by the firm of James Morton and Co., and £251,159 due by John Innes Wright and Co., all bad and irrecoverable debts, were treated as valuable assets. The fourth specific act is one of embezzlement, being that between July, 1873, and July, 1875, the accused appropriated to his own uses the sum of £643,511, the property of the bank. In connection with the case, which was to be tried in Edinburgh on the 3rd of July, there are 720 productions, seventy-four witnesses, and 600 letters. The late manager of the bank and all the directors still living are summoned as witnesses.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL ....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND..............Dollars 2,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.

All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

J. M. GRIGOR, Acting Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PILSENER BEER,

"KAISER-BREWERY," BECK and Co.
First Prize Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition 187.
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
Rs. 22 per Case of 4 doz. qts.
Rs. 31 do. 8 ,, pts.
CASH WITH ORDER.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA.
Sole Agents and Sole Importers of
Beck and Co.'s Pilsener Beer.
SUB-AGENT FOR BOMBAY.
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE

at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Guiraud, fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.	Rs. 33 0	Rs. 36 0
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche....	,, 35 0	..
Jules Camuset's Champagne	,, 40 0	...
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	,, 57 0	60 0

MOSELLE.

Brauneberger (still)..................	Rs. 19 0	
Josephshoefer (do.)..................	,, 24 0	
Sparkling Moselle	,, 32 0	

STILL HOCKS,
From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer..........................	Rs. 16 0	Rs. ..
Deidesheimer	17 0	,, 20 0
Geisenheimer	,, 18 0	,, ..
Liebfraumilch	,, 22 0	,, 25 0
Hochheimer	,, 26 0	,, 29 0
Rudesheimer	,, ...	,, 29 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 0	—

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE MACAU MEDOC.

Latour blanche	Rs. 30 0	

CLARETS.
From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	..
Les Canons	,, 17 0	Rs. 19
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	,, 24 0	..

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU, MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 13 0	
Cru de Barreyre......................	,, 16 0	
Chateau La Begorce	,, 22 0	
Leoville St. Julien	,, 26 0	

BURGUNDY.

Volnay..................................	Rs. 19 0	
Chambertin	,, 26 0	

BRANDY.

G. Renard & Co.'s Cognac..........	Rs. 22 0	
Fromy & Rogee's do.	,, 24 0	
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s * * * stars Cogc.	,, 26 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * star..........	,, 22 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * * stars........	,, 30 0	
[illegible] & Rogee's * * * stars	,, 32 0	
[illegible] do. Brandy, Superior	,, 34 0	
[illegible] Cognac * * * stars	,, 34 0	

BEER.

		Per 1 doz. pints.
[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	Rs. 4 0
[illegible] PALE ALE	,, [illegible]	3 0

SUNDRIES.

[illegible]

FOR SALE, [illegible]
ROPE and CORDAG[illegible]
OWE[illegible]
Agents to W. H. HARTON & C[illegible]
Apollo Street, Bombay.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than, "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in small bottles.

NOTICE

WASTE LANDS AVAILABLE FOR PLANTERS IN THE TAVOY DISTRICT.

WASTE LANDS, covered at present with forest, bamboos, or grass, are available for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices at altitudes varying from 100 feet to 6,800 feet above the sea in the Tavoy district. This region is between the 13th and 14th parallels of north latitude, and the rainfall ranges from 190 to 220 inches a year. The lands are mostly within 30 to 50 miles of the steamer station of Thayetchoung on the Tavoy river. Mail steamers ply between Thayetchoung and Moulmein or Rangoon once a week inwards and outwards.

II.—Grants of land in lots ranging from 100 to 1,200 acres can be had for planting tea, coffee, cinchona, or spices on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy. Such grants will be made in accordance with the "Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876," and with the rules sanctioned thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council. Copies of the Act and rules can be obtained by intending planters on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, the Commissioner of Tenasserim at Moulmein, or the Secretariat, Rangoon.

III.—In addition to the concessions and conditions laid down in the Act and rules, the following special concessions will be made to persons taking up land for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices, in Tavoy, namely,—

(1) A grantee must bring under cultivation one-third of his grant within 12 years from the date of his obtaining the grant. If, after the expiration of 12 years, any surplus uncultivated land, in excess of two acres of waste for each acre of cultivated land, shall remain on the grant, such surplus waste shall then revert to Government; and the grantee shall have no further claim or right in the surplus which has so reverted.

(2) A grantee will not be liable to pay any land revenue or any price for the land of his grant until the end of the tenth year after he enters on possession, provided that he takes *bonâ fide* steps to cultivate a reasonable proportion of the grant with coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices. In the event of any grantee desiring a more precise definition of a "reasonable proportion," the Chief Commissioner may decide beforehand in each case what proportion of the grant ought to be thus cultivated in each year.

(3) After the end of the tenth year the grantee will be liable to pay land revenue at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre and cesses at the rate of two annas per acre on one-third of his grant up to the year 1900 A. D.; after the expiration of such year he will be liable to pay for one-third of his grant the same revenue rate as is paid for garden lands in the nearest revenue circle where a garden rate obtains.

(4) A grantee will not be called upon to pay anything for timber, bamboos, or grass which he may cut upon his grant, provided he takes *bonâ fide* steps as aforesaid to cultivate coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices.

IV.—The only payment which a grantee will have to make on receiving his grant will be eight annas an acre for the cost of survey and demarcation. In consideration of such payment the Deputy Commissioner will cause a survey to be made of the grant, will furnish the grantee with a copy of such survey, and will cause boundary marks to be erected at suitable points in the outer boundary of the grant.

V.—The wishes of applicants will be met, as far as possible, in regard to the situation and shape of their grants. But ordinarily—

(*a*) no grant will be given where the Forest Department intend to make a forest reserve;
(*b*) no grant will be given on such a place as will unduly circumscribe the extension of cultivation of the grazing-grounds of any neighbouring village or hamlet;
(*c*) grants facing a road or navigable stream will have to be of a depth double the length facing such road or navigable stream;
(*d*) small strips will be reserved leading to landing places for the benefit of neighbouring villages and grantees.

VI.—The Government is now spending much larger sums than heretofore on roads in the Tavoy district. If planters settle in the district, further funds will be allotted for roads from their neighbourhood to the steamer station at either Tavoy or Thayetchoung.

VII.—In order to encourage pioneers in the coffee and cinchona enterprise in Tavoy, the Government will pay to the first four grantees who begin *bonâ fide* planting operations Rs. 15 per head for every Indian or Chinese coolie, male or female, over 16 years of age, who may be settled and housed on their plantations before the 1st March 1885.

VIII.—In any case of doubt regarding the *bonâ fide* character of operations for the purposes of concessions III and VII, the Deputy Commissioner will decide, and his decision will be subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Tenasserim, whose decision will be final.

IX.—All minerals and metals under and within the lands granted under these rules are reserved by Government, together with the right to enter upon and resume such portion of land as may be necessary for examining or working mines upon payment of just compensation to the grantee for loss of, or injury done to, the surface.

G. D. [redacted]
Secretary to th[redacted]

The 6th April, 1882.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE.)

BOTTLED BY

MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,

May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA KURRACHEE LUCKNOW BENARES
BOMBAY POONAH CAWNPORE LAHORE
MADRAS AGRA DELHI DARJEELING
and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co.	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
MURRAY & Co.,	Lucknow and Meerut.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

CHRONOMETER & WATCHMAKERS.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver hunting lever watch, in stout sterling silver cases.
Nett Rs. 45.
With keyless action,
Nett Rs. 60.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S German silver keyless crystal-faced watches with superior full-jewelled lever movement, that will stand riding and a great deal of rough usage.
Rs. 30, Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver crystal case lever watch in stout sterling silver case.
Nett Rs. 42.
With Keyless action,
Nett Rs. 58.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S celebrated Campaign watch, so favorably known by almost every officer in Her Majesty's Indian Army.
Rs. 35 and Rs. 40 Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S Railway Watches, of three different large sizes, with very powerful lever movements, is a first-rate time-keeper, and the strongest watch in existence.
Rs. 40, Rs. 45, and Rs. 55 Cash.

All the above Watches being keyless and crystal-cased, they never require opening, the winding being done by the knob, and the setting by pressing in the pin with the nail and turning the knob to left or right.

GOLD WATCHES from Rs. 60 to Rs. 400.

Repeaters, Clockwatches, Chronographs, Calendar Watches and every kind of high clas gold Watch in stock at from Rs. 450 to Rs. 3,000.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

POONA. **C. MARCKS & CO.,** BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

		Rs. a.	
Silks Black	...from	2 4	per yard.
Ditto Colored	... ,,	2 11	,,
Satins all shades ...	... ,,	1 9	,,
Velvets	... ,,	2 0	,,
Velveteens colored ...	... ,,	1 8	,,
Ditto Black... ...	... ,,	1 8	,,
Sateens all Shades ...	... ,,	0 8	,,
Grenadines	... ,,	0 5	,,
Alpacas	... ,,	0 6	,,
Serges Blue	... ,,	1 2	,,
Muslins white and fancy,	... ,,	0 4½	,,
Lawns	... ,,	0 2½	,,
Merinos all Shades ...	... ,,	1 6	,,
,, Black ...	... ,,	0 13½	,,
Pompadours, fast colours	... ,,	0 5	,,
Batistes all shades ...	... ,,	0 6	,,
Nets all colors	... ,,	0 6	,,
Frillings	... ,,	0 1½	,,
Cash's Frillings all widths	...		
ringes Black Silk ...	... ,,	0 14	,,

		Rs. a.	
Dresses Ready made ...	..from	3 8	each.
Ditto Ball	... ,,	9 0	,,
Underlinen in Great Varieties.			
Flowers Ditto ..			
Feathers Ditto			
Fans Ditto			
Ribbons in all shades and widths			
Handkerchiefs... ...	...from	1 8	dozen.
Gloves Kid white and colored...	,,	1 4	per pair.
,, ,, Black and colored	,,	1 8	,,
,, Silk Black	,,	0 15	,,
,, ,, Colored 2 Buttons....	,,	1 6	,,
,, ,, ,, 3 Buttons....	,,	1 12	,,
Lace and Silk Neckties 3 for....	,,	0 8	,,
Linen Collars all shapes	...from	2 12	dozen.
Linen Cuffs	... ,,	4 2	,,
Hats and Bonnets Trimmed ...	,,	5 8	each.
Ditto untrimmed ...	,,	0 12	,,
Hats Riding	... ,,	5 12	each.
Hoisery in all qualities and prices.			

And other requisites too numerous to mention.

PATTERNS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

[illegible] Prices and you will see that the only Establishment where you [illegible] the

[illegible]
BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
[illegible]PLANADE CROSS ROAD,
[illegible] MARKET, BOMBAY.

[illegible] CO.,

[illegible]
Finest qu[illegible] ...per ½ doz. Rs. 30.
WHITE [illegible]
Double sewn and [illegible] ...per ½ doz. Rs. 22.
FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTS.
Latest patterns from Paris ...per ½ doz. Rs. 30.
FLANNEL SHIRTS.
Pure Australian Wool, Shrunk,... ... ...Rs. 8-8 each
SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS.
Cool, absorbing, and durable.
The very best goods ... ...Rs. 9 each.
OXFORD CLOTH & ZEPHYR SHIRTS.
Best quality procurable ... ...Rs. 5-8 each.
PURE SILK SHIRTS.
A great luxury ... ...Rs. 12-8 each.
SLEEPING SUITS.
Ready made or to order, All materials.

All shirts are cut, and the workmanship superintended by an experienced English Cutter.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,

BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

ZOEDONE! ZOEDONE!

A COOL, SPARKLING, DELICIOUS, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE—Possesses both Tonic and Bracing qualities.
ZOEDONE—Invaluable to those recovering from Fever
ZOEDONE—Or Weakened by Sea-sickness,
ZOEDONE—Or those suffering from the enervating effects peculiar to the Indian climate.

ZOEDONE—NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S., under date August 8, 1881, writes:—

"My good opinion of ZOEDONE as a social drink has been amply confirmed by further observation."

ZOEDONE—WILLIAM FOSTER, M.A. (Cantab), F.C.S., &c., Professor of Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital, Sept. 1, 1881:—

"Its properties are those of an agreeable effervescent tonic."

ZOEDONE—SYED MAHOMED NABI ULLAH, of Allahabad, N.W.P., writes on 1st December, 1881, as follows:—

"Accept my sincere thanks for your idea of introducing ZOEDONE in India. I fear I cannot praise it enough. You know that a vast population of Her Majesty's subjects in India are Mahomedans, whose religion prohibits the use of wine or any other intoxicating liquor. Under such circumstances ZOEDONE is a boon and blessing to them. I think it is a health restoring, strengthening and nourishing beverage. From my own experience and from what I have ascertained from Medical men, I can certify that it is strictly non-alcoholic, and the very drink that the Indians generally and the Mussulmans particularly are in need of."

Price at Agents' warehouses, at Ports of Landing, Rs. 3 per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS CONCOCTIONS, NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.

OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON,—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

ANDREW USHER & CO.'S

OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY.

(Registered Trade Mark.)

GOLD PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON EXHIBITION, 1873.

BOTTLED in Shippers' own Bonded Stores, Edinburgh, under the supervision of H. M.'s Customs Each bottle guaranteed to contain the sixth part of an imperial gallon; each case of twelve bottles, two imperial gallons.

The above is the only registered brand of Glenlivet or Old Vatted Glenlivet Whisky being offered in India.

Traders and the Public generally are respectfully cautioned against other brands of so-called Glenlivet Whisky now being largely advertised.

The under-noted duly registered brands for sale at the godowns of—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

BOLTON & CO.,

BOMBAY.

Cash. Rs.		Credit Rs.
22	... Old Vatted Glenlivet	... 23
26	... Old Vatted Glenlivet, Special Reserve	... 28

MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand a large supply of MASONIC CLOTHING of the] best quality, at reasonable prices (for cash), viz.:—

"APRONS."

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	..Rs. 15 0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red ..	.. ,, 16 0
Leather Cases for do.	.. ,, 3 0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash	... ,, 30 0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	... ,, 33 0
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ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.

18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
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Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.

3rd Degree Lamp .. .. Rs. 15 8

THORPE AND CO.,

MILITARY AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

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J. NEUBERG'S

INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

NEW CROP! FRESH STOCK!
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

TRICHINOPOLIES.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMSON'S PRIME............	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do. No. 1	,, 19 0	,, 2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	,, 20 0	,, 2 4
Do. No. 1	,, 18 0	,, 2 0
NONPAREIL	,, 15 0	,, 1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
REGALIAS	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 3 0
FAVORITAS	,, 22 0	,, 2 8
PRINCIPES	,, 20 0	,, 2 4

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CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
No. 1..............................	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 3 4
No. 2..............................	,, 22 0	,, 2 8
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CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
LONDRES........................	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 2 10
CONCHAS........................	,, 20 0	,, 2 4

The above Brands are all *Specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, manufactured of carefully selected New Season's tobacco, and Mr. Neuberg is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

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5 MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS TO

H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.,

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY,
NEXT DOOR TO NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA,
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CLOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLOCK.

In plain case, richly gilt with superior lever jewelled movements, compensation balance, striking hours and half-hours, going for eight days in any position. Each clock is fitted in stout morocco case, with glass front and strap for the hand, so that it may be carried by a Sepoy when on the march.

PRICES IN RICHLY GILT CASES.

The Clock, striking .... Rs. 85, 90, and 98.
The Time-Piece, not striking .... Rs. 55, 68, 72, and 88.

IN LACQUERED CASES.

The Clock, striking .... Rs. 65, and 95.
The Time-Piece .... Rs. 44, 50, and 85.

WE HAVE IN STOCK A VERY LARGE NUMBER OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS

to select from, in plain cases, richly gilt with superior lever jewelled movements, compensation balance, striking hours and half-hours, going for eight days in any position, and with or without repeating movement, fitted in strong outer morocco leather case.

With Repeating Movement,	striking	on Gong	Rs. 188 and 195
Ditto	Ditto	on Bell	Rs. 125 and 200
Ditto	Ditto	on Bell with Alarum...	Rs. 220

CARRIAGE TIME-PIECES,

AS ABOVE,
PRICED Rs. 70, 95, 110, & 115.

THE NEW NICKEL CARRIAGE TIME-PIECE.

The case manufactured of highly polished nickel, fitted in strong morocco box for travelling, strong 8-day movement, dial 3½ in diameter.

PRICE Rs. 110.

23rd June, 1882.

KABUL-PATTERN TENTS.

THE undersigned most respectfully begs to notify, for the information of the Officers of the Army who may be desirous of providing themselves with the KABUL-PATTERN TENTS in accordance with the recent Order of Government, that he has always in stock ready made Tents of the above description, of superior materials and better make. 80 lbs. tent Rs. 70, 150 lbs. tent Rs. 120. Can be had, at shortest notice, in old Imam Bara near Baboola Tank, Parel-road, Bombay.

ADUMJEE PEERBHOY,
Govt. Contractor and General Merchant.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICES.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine, Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape and Colonies generally.

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LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

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Khadawali
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Shapoor
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Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
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Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kuigaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawud
Sisowlee
Julgaum

Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*‡
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
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Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
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Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee for Hoshengabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*¶
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail

Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
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Poona†¶¶
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Qoroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
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Dapki
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Unger
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Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur

[illegible]oisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat*¶
Amrolee
[illegible]on

Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach*
Chumargaum
Pallej
Meagaum
Kurwan
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Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
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Wassud
Nowley
Anand
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Oomret
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Nariad
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Sanund
Charolee
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Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
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Luctoran
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* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments
¶ 30 minutes or Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

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BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
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BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
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RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

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THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.
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THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

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GFrom Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical hemists, Medical all, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J.T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Hreat Russell Street, Bloomsbury London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question wheather a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Vood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russe, Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1882.

LIBEL BY A NATIVE EDITOR.

YESTERDAY judgment was delivered by Mr. Ryan in the case, in which Muncherjee Cowasjee Lungra, editor of the *Satya Mitra*, was charged with defaming Mr. Kaikhoshru N. Kabrajee, editor of the *Rast Goftar*.

The complainant in this case Mr. Kaikhoshru Nowrojee Kabrajee is the editor of a Guzerati weekly newspaper call the *Rast Goftar and Satya Prakash*. The defendant, Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee Lungra, is the proprietor and editor of a Guzerati weekly newspaper called the *Satya Mitra*. The defamatory matter complained of is contained in 17 exhibits being articles or paragraps published in the *Satya Mitra*. Three charges have been framed by the Court against the defendant founded on articles published in that paper within the period of one year. It has been necessary to determine :—1stly. Whether the words alleged to have a defamatory meaning refer to the complainant; 2ndly, whether the words are defamatory, and 3rdly, whether they fall under any of the exceptions to Section 500, of the Indian Penal Code. The canon applied by courts of law in determining whether defamatory words refer to some ascertained person is very clearly set forth by Lord Campbell in Le Faun and another *vs.* Malcolmson, 1 H L, C 668, "whether a man is called by one name or whether he is described by a pretended description of a class to which he is known to belong if those who look or know well who is aimed at, the very same injury is inflicted, the very same thing is in fact done as would be done if his name and Christian name were ten times repeated." The complainant has called six witnesses, comprising men of the highest respectability in the Parsee community, three at least of whom are friends of both sides, and they unhesitatingly declare that the words in the three articles on which charges have been framed, refer, beyond any doubt, to the complainant. On looking at the first of these articles (exhibit D) I find that the paper in which it is published, the *Satya Mitra*, is described as "a Sunday journal containing information on commerce, politics, history, literature, and various other subjects; and an advocate of social, moral, and religious reform," and that the article (exhibit D) is headed "Police! Police!! Police!!! What should be the method of extorting money, or how can money be extorted, or who can extort it." The writer then proceeds to answer these questions by saying "to act the jester or pretender in order to lure the hearts of simple or credulous people is a way to extort money." To establish clubs and societies and [illegible] exhibit women is a way to extort money. To cause Parsee females to leave off their white head-bands (mathabana), to make them put on Jewish skull-caps, Portuguese female polkas, and English ladies' dresses, and to make them go from street to street or to make them exhibit their faces at the windows of houses, is a way to get money." And lastly, *tableaux* at a musical entertainment is described, and it is added that by getting together such gatherings money can be extorted in a refined manner. Evidence has been led to show that the complainant has been connected with journalism for twenty years or more, and has employed his literary talent in various other directions. He has sought to raise the tone of the native drama and to cultivate native music as a means of social recreation free from the questionable conditions [redacted] character, the songs and poems sung or recited having an elevating tendency, and that in no sense could they be called meeting got up by the complainant for the purpose of exhibiting women and extorting money. The witnesses also say that the particular allusion to the *mathaban* or white head-band in the same article (exhibit D) points to the complainant whose eldest daughter is the only female member of the Parsee community, who has discarded it. And as to the *tableaux* described in the concluding part of the article, it does not represent, as has been contended for the defendant, the figures in a native *nautch*, but describes exactly the performers who took parts in the concert given by the complainant. These observations and the evidence recorded with equal force apply to the article in the *Satya Mitra*, dated the 10th April, 1881, (exhibit H.) Proceeding next to a consideration of the second charge founded on the paragraph (exhibit R.) headed "March towards Mooltan," it is contended for the defendant that the words in the entire of this paragraph taken in their ordinary sense are harmless. But the court in exercising the functions of a jury has to consider the impression which the words are calculated to make on the minds of those who heard or saw them as collected from the whole of the circumstances (Starkie on the Law of Slander and Libel) in a word, that they derive their offensive meaning wholly from intrinsic circumstances. The paragraph (exhibit R) purports to be an answer to a correspondent writing under the signature "March towards Mooltan" and is answered in these words.—"The matter written by the writer adopting that signature is slanderous and risky. Further it is not the practice of this paper to encourage a kind of scandal by publishing such a disgraceful matter. May God do good to all and may He pardon even the faults of our inveterate foes and hide their defects and vices under a curtain. This is our sole prayer," &c. It has been very properly contended by counsel for the defence that the evidence must establish that the defendant had heard a rumour which the witnesses state was prevalent, and affected complainant's eldest daughter at the time the paragraph (exhibit R) was published. To this the Court has answered that if the defendant had not heard the rumour, it was quite clear he became acquainted with it on receiving the letter headed "March towards Mooltan." He is here on the horns of a dilemma. Under the flimsy pretext of suppressing the libel he actually gives publicity to it.

The magistrate here referred at length to the evidence of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and other witnesses, and then proceeded to say, inasmuch as they discuss public questions in which a section of the Parsee community is interested, and that the defendant would have been perfectly justified in attacking the character of the complainant if he conceived that the complainant, by establishing societies and clubs, and by encouraging theatrical and musical performances, was demoralising the youth of the community, and loosening the bonds which held Parsee society together. It is admitted by the witnesses that a considerable section of the Parsee community holding conservative opinions view with alarm the innovations which complainant has sought, by advocacy in his paper and by example, to introduce, and that they strongly object to what they regard as an exhibition of women when females of their community are permitted to sit side by side with persons of other races—that, in fact, their views lean towards the oriental custom of secluding women. The court, however, is of opinion that these articles go far beyond the limits of fair criticism, by imputing dishonourable motives to the complainant and describing him as a pretender who lures the hearts of simple people to extort money, and a juggler who cheats people and demoralises youth. Surely it cannot be contended that the defendant wrote in good faith and for the public good when he applied such epithets to one whom he may even have regarded as "an inveterate foe." For these reasons the court holds that exception 3 and exceptions 6 and 9, which have been cited, do not avail the defendant. Counsel has pleaded that the defendant, who has conducted the *Satya Mitra* for seven or eight years, has never before been charged with publishing defamatory matter. One of the witnesses in cross-examination has stated that the complainant has more than once applied strong language in his paper to the defendant, but only when discussing subjects which invited public attention. The court is willing to make a very large deduction for the state of feeling under which defendant acted, and for the incidents of journalistic rivalry. He appears to have lashed himself into a state of unreasoning indignation, and in time to have come to regard complainant as

"A monster of such horrid mien
That to be hated needs but to be seen."

And seizing upon a rumour affecting complainant's eldest daughter, he held her up to his readers as an example of the consequences of the immoral teachings of her father, the complainant. But the law rigorously protects the sanctity of private life, and while allowing the fullest freedom of criticism of those things which call for public comment, will not allow any departure from it violating that privacy which is so jealously cheerished by society. I find the defendant guilty on all three charges, and sentence him to pay a fine of one thousand rupees: in default of payment of fine he is to undergo three months' simple imprisonment. Five hundred rupees of the fine, if recovered, will be paid to complainant as compensation for the costs of this prosecution.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Nepaul, Captain H. Wyatt, sailed yesterday for London, with the European mails and the following additional passengers:—

For London.—Mr. R. Johnstone, Mr. Jas. Cunningham, Mr. A. Maclean, Mr. F. A. Rowe, Mr. J. T. Kay, Mr. W. Scott, Mr. J. Cookman, Captain G. F. F. Sherreff, Mr. and Mrs. Molesworth, and Mrs. Hohnen and in fant.

For Brindisi.—Mr. and Mrs. D. Grove and Mr. E. W. Thellasson.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—By far the most efficacious restorative. Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes:—"If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such uniform combination." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—JULY 4.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

THE KOLHAPORE DEFAMATION CASES.

SADASHEO NARAYEN BHIDE, *alias* Nana Bhide, and Kesheo Narayen Bakhle were charged with defaming Rao Bahadoor Mahadeo Wassudeo Barve, C. I. E., the State Karbaree of Kolhapore. The trial was continued before his Lordship and the same special jury. The Hon'ble Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the prosecution; and Messrs. Branson, Pherozeshaw Mehta, and K. T. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, for the defence.

Ramchunder Bhasker Ainapoorkar, who was not called before the Magistrate, examined by the Advocate-General.—I am also called Ram Bhawoo. I am Deputy Khasghi Karbhare of Kolhapore. I know Radhabai and Nana Bhide. (Is shown the three letters said to have been sent to him by Mr. Barve.) I never received any of these three letters, and never saw any of them before this moment. So far as I know, there never was any conspiracy to get rid of the present Maharajah. Except what appeared in the papers, I never heard of any such conspiracy.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson.—I went with the Maharajah to Rajcote in 1878 and also in June, 1879. Up to June, 1879, I had no suspicion that the Maharajah was affected in the head. As far as I know he had no delusions up to that time. I don't know that he had a delusion in July, 1879, that he was not the Maharajah. I was in Kolhapore at the time. The case of the Mahrajah had excited great interest in the Mahratha districts ever since 1879. The Khasghi Karbhareeb, my superior, received notes and memoranda from Mr. Barve; I never received any.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—The Maharajah was a boy of a quiet disposition, somewhat retiring, before he became mad. I don't understand English. I never got from Mr. Barve a letter written in English.

To Mr. Branson.—I never received these Marathi letters: they are false. I never received this letter with an English signature.

Withal Sadashew examined by Mr. Inverarity.—I am head carkoon in the State Karbaree's office at Kolhapore. (Is shewn the three letters alleged to have been written by Mr. Barve.) None of these letters is in my handwriting. On the last Dussera day, 2nd October, 1881, I saw Nana Bhide in Ambabai's temple at Kolhapore. There was a large gathering of people, and he was addressing them. He said—"people say that the Maharajah has become mad. It is not madness. The persons by whom he is surrounded, amongst them Mahadeo Wasudeo Barve have treated him and brought him to a state in which he acts like a madman." He had a paper in his hand. He did nothing with it in my presence.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson.—None of these letters is in my handwriting.

Vishnoo Krishna Apte, a fresh witness, examined by Mr. Inverarity.—I am in the service of Bai Anagunday. About the 24th November, 1881, I was at an assembly held at a theatre in Poona, when Nana Bhide said—"Barve has administered some poison to the Maharajah; has got him flogged with a whip; and when the Maharajah's wife went to *him*, he caused her to be dragged out. There is an assembly at Kolhapore to effect the ruin of the Maharajah, of which Barve is the head." I did not stay there long. I went away.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson.—No one asked me to give evidence in this case. I have come to Bombay in connection with some business of my mistress with Government. In January last, when Barve was in Poona, I mentioned to him what I had heard Nana Bhide say to the meeting.

Mr. Inverarity put in several documents and closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Branson and Mr. Pherozeshaw argued that there was no evidence of publication in Bombay to go before the jury. The evidence of Mr. Hart and Mr. Spencer showed that the envelopes, containing the libels, although posted for Bombay, were not opened in Bombay. Without calling upon Mr. Inverarity to reply, his Lordship held that there was sufficient evidence of publication to go before the jury. Mr. Pherozeshaw next argued that there was no evidence of abetment of the charge of publication against the second prisoner. His Lordship thought that the evidence was but slight; and Mr. Inverarity, in order to clear an obstacle, withdrew the charge.

Mr. Branson, in addressing the jury for the defence, argued that much weight could not be attached to the denial of the prosecutor and his witness[illegible] of the three important letters, the case being i[illegible] his handwriting, becaus[illegible]here was no course op[illegible] to them but to deny. S[illegible] unqualified denial o[illegible] one side and the positive evidence on the other side, that the letters bore a strong resemblance to the handwriting of the prosecutor would have to be carefully considered by the jury. They would bear in mind that the interest in the denial of the genuineness of the letters was indeed great as regarded the prosecutor. With great respect to the opinion of Mr. Flynn, Mr. Branson remarked that the evidence of experts was at the outside evidence of the most unsatisfactory character, and he read the opinions of some English judges in illustration of this dictum. The learned counsel questioned Mr. Terry's claim to be considered an expert in regard to different handwritings, submitting that the gentlemen of the jury were as competent as Mr. Terry to judge by a comparison of the handwritings themselves. Speaking at some length upon the evidence of the experts, Mr. Branson remarked that the result of the evidence of Mr. Barve and of his witnesses would be that the jury could not attach any weight to the denial of Mr. Barve or to the opinion of the experts that the letters were tracings from genuine originals. If they were tracings as the experts said, what weight could the jury attach to the statement of the prosecutor that they bore no resemblance whatever to his handwriting? In this respect, therefore, the evidence of Mr. Barve and the opinion of the experts told one against the other, and were disentitled to any weight. The defence would show by the evidence of a man who had abundant opportunities of judging of Mr. Barve's handwriting, that the three exhibits before the court were signed by Mr. Barve. This man was a pensioner of the Kolhapore State at present being in foreign territory. They could not compel his attendance; and if they were unable to produce him, they would call another witness who would explain how the letters came into the possession of the accused. The learned counsel said he would show that Mr. Barve's denial was not worth much. He denied having set a watch upon the second accused after he was told that he (the accused) had been addressing meetings at Kolhapur against him. Now, it would be shown by evidence for the defence that Mr. Barve did sit and watch upon the second accused. Mr. Branson would then ask the jury to say if it was not probably—extremely probable—that having heard the report, Mr. Barve would set a watch upon the second accused, and not allow him to have his own way undisturbed. It would be for the jury, under the circumstances, to say whether Mr. Barve's denial or the extreme probability referred to should have greater weight with them. If the latter found greater weight then it must follow that Mr. Barve's denial that the alleged forged letters did not bear his signatures and must be rejected. Referring to the contents of the letters, Mr. Branson remarked that the course of events that occurred in connection with the Maharajah was consistent with the directions given and the representations made by Mr. Barve in those letters. His directions with regard to the treatment of the Maharajah, the relation in which he was to be placed with regard to any particular Ranee, &c., were carried out. Then with regard to the hoondies mentioned in one of the letters, they had two important admissions from Mr. Barve himself. He admitted having sent Rs. 5,000 to Limaye at Bombay, but he could not remember through whom they were sent. He also admitted having sent another hoondie for Rs. 1,100 and odd to the same person. The jury were told that the signatures to the forged letters resembled the handwriting of no person whatever, and yet the experts called by the prosecution affirmed that the letters were merely tracings. Referring again to the contents of the letters, Mr. Branson put it to the jury to say if they did not contain far too much than would have been necessary to the purposes of a forger. It was extremely improbable, said the learned counsel, that the forger, by going into needless particulars, would have been at the pains to afford his enemy the very means of detecting the forgery. For instance, in one of the letters, a reference was made to a particular person in Poona, a needless addition to the letter; and if that person had been communicated with, he would have at once enabled the prosecutor to ascertain that the letter was a forgery. The learned counsel argued that a real forger would have carefully avoided the introduction of such particulars in the letters; and that their presence therein must lead to the presumption that they were not forged. Mr. Branson's next argument was that, if the accused honestly believed that the letters that came into their hands were genuine letters, and that they used them as such, then they were not guilty of defamation and were protected by one of the exceptions to section 370 of the Code. Several English cases on the question of good faith were cited in support of the learned counsel's contention.

His Lordship doubted the applicability of one or two of the cases to the law at present in force in India, remarking that if the ruling conflicted with the Indian law, it must be rejected.

Mr. Branson went on to say that it was for the prosecution to show that the accused did not take proper care in coming to the honest belief that the letters were genuine; and until that was shewn the presumption must be that the belief was an honest one. That it was such might be inferred from the conduct of the accused. He (the first accused whom Mr. Branson defended) went up to the highest authorities asking that an enquiry might be made. He sent a telegram, followed by two petitions to Government; and this circumstance in itself showed that he was acting in good faith. The letters came to the accused from a person about whose sincerity the accused had no doubt; he made enquiries of persons whose opinions were entitled to respect; and he used them honestly, because he considered it to be a duty to do so.

Mr. Pherozeshaw, in addressing the jury for the second accused, said it lay on the prosecution to prove want of good faith; and that in the absence of such proof, it was to be presumed that the accused had been acting honestly. The circumstances that would be brought out in evidence would show that the accused, in joining in sending the telegram and the petitions, did so in his own interest, in the interest of the Ranee, and in the interest of the entire Kolhapore State. Mr. Barve said that he had nothing to do with the allowance of Rs. 100 given to Dinker Rao. That statement was negatived by the circumstances of the case. Could the jury believe Mr. Barve when he stated that he, the State Kharbharee, was not consulted by the Political Agent on the subject of Dinker Rao's allowances? The Political Agent must have based his decision on information furnished to him; and through what channel could the information go to him except through the State Kharbharee? The jury's attention was next drawn to the removal of the Maharajah's parents from the palace; and here, again, the question cropped up, could the measure have been decided upon except in consultation with the State Kharbharee? Bearing in mind the petty tyrannies to which the Maharajah and his parents had been subjected, the second accused, when the three letters came into his possession, believed in good faith that they were genuine, and considered it to be his duty to go up to Government and ask for a full enquiry to be made in the matter.

Evidence was then called for the defence.

Wamon Govind Ranade, examined by Mr. Branson, said he was a pleader at Kolhapore and knew Radhabai and the accused. Witness was in Radhabai's service from December, 1881, to March, 1882. (Is shown one of the three letters alleged to be forged.) On the 29th November, 1881, he saw that letter in the house of Ram Bhawoo Segooneensekur at Kolhapore. Whilst talking with him on different subjects, the subject of the Maharajah turned up. Ram Bhawoo said several letters connected with the Maharajah had been found. Witness expressed a desire to see them. Ram Bhawoo went upstairs and came down with the letters before the court. On looking at it, witness was surprised, not at the writing being Mr. Barve's, but that Mr. Barve should write such a letter. Witness made a few enquiries, in answer to which Ram Bhawoo said "Such letters have been found: how they are found and from whom I got them, I cannot tell you now." Witness understood Ram Bhawoo to say that other letters had been found from a place where there was a likelihood of their being got. Witness said to him it would be better to mention the name of the person from whom he got them. He said other papers were to be got; and until they were got, he could not give any names. On witness pressing him, he said he would mention the name of the person after all the letters had been got. Witness observed that the contents of the letter were of a startling character; and that if he gave it him, he would take the opinions of some of his friends. He said "You are a well-wisher of the Maharajah, and there is no objection to giving it to you." Witness was then given the letter. He said the other letters would be given in the evening: nothing was settled about them. Witness went with the letter to Bappoo Saheb Chowan, Radhabaee's brother, and showed it to him. He said to witness that the writing at the top was Vinayek Ainapoorkar's. Witness did not know the writing well; but he could say it was Venayek's. Witness asked him how he knew it to be Venayek's handwriting. He said he had seen it on three or four bags received by him. The same day witness took the letter to the house of a friend, by whom the signature was compared with Mr. Barve's signatures on three other letters. Witness showed the letter to several pleaders, and acting on their advice, left for Poona the same day. Arriving late at night, he put up at his printing press known as the *Dnyan Prakash*. The next day the letter was shown to one Kassiram. He said he was in the habit of receiving letters from Mr. Barve, and that the letter was in his handwriting. Witness saw Radhabai the same day, and advised her to go and live with the Maharaj. She said the bungalow was too small, and that there was no accommodation there for a lady of her rank. Witness told her there were special reasons for her doing so, and thereupon he read out the letter to her. The other two letters before the court were sent to witness by his clerk in a registered packet from Kolhapore. Witness had shown them to several persons. Nana Bhide arrived in Poona on the 9th December, 1881, and witness showed him the three letters. He also showed them to Krishnajee Luxuman Noolkar, a pensioner, formerly Assistant Political Agent in Kathiawar; to Hari Anunt Gabalay; to Gopal Govind Fatak, who was formerly a judge at Kolhapore, now a first-class subordinate judge at Poona, and to other persons. Fatak said the signatures to the letters were in Mr. Barve's handwriting. The letters had also been shown to Venayek Raghunath Kalay, who said the signatures were in Mr. Barve's handwriting. He produced some letters of Mr. Barve, and comparing the signatures, he felt convinced, as witness had previosly been, that they were Barve's signatures. Bhide took the letters from witness at Venayek Kalay's house, saying he would lay them before the Sirkar. (Witness was shown several letters, portions of which he recognised to be in Barve's handwriting.)

The court then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-day (Wednesday.)

PROSPECTS OF AN INDIAN EXPEDITION FOR EGYPT.

THE Simla correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphed on the 1st instant:—

The prospects of the Egyptian Expedition remain altogether uncertain, though I gather that the Government now contemplates the despatch of a somewhat larger force than was talked about at first, in the event of one being sent at all. This is by no means a foregone conclusion as yet; but reflection has shown that a brigade, considering the smallness of Indian regiments, would be too insignificant a contingent to be worth sending; so no doubt, if any troops go, five or six thousand men will be sent. It is utterly premature to speculate as to what regiments are likely to be chosen, or what officer would be elected for the command. While the reserve still shown by the Government at home is maintained, loyalty to the ministry will keep the Government of India rigidly silent also.

Nor must it be supposed that official opinion here is at all unanimous in its expectation that a [redacted] foolish as to put himself beyond the pale of negotiations by any attack on the Canal; while as regards the risks of a mere local disturbance like that it Alexandria the strong force of marines now on its way out in the Orontes might be held sufficient—to guard against this, if in agreement with the National Ministry they were sent up the Canal, say to Ismailia.

On the other hand, if the Government at Home de[illegible] to risk no more delay, and do actually send o[illegible] expedition described as in preparation, [illegible]seems more than likely that a corresponding [illegible]ment may be made from here. Finally, [illegible]ever solution may be reached, the proceedings [illegible] Egypt of an English army, such as that now in question, are not likely to be of a very exciting nature, as its duty will be rather to overawe the turbulent elements in the population than to fight. Indeed, it would have no enemy to encounter, unless some petulant opposition were offered to its first landing.

A telegram from Calcutta, 2nd July, says:—It is stated that the Director of Marine, Bombay, has furnished Government with a list of all steamers available in Bombay for the conveyance of troops to Egypt. The Peninsula and Oriental and British India Companies have several vessels ready to be placed at the disposal of Government. Continued uneasiness as to the safety of the Canal is felt here, and the absence of satisfactory intelligence is having a serious effect on business.

THE alarming telegrams which have been received during the past fortnight in India from Egypt are causing considerable uneasiness in business circles in Calcutta, and a feeling prevails that English shipping which has to pass through the Canal, is insufficiently guarded by the Home Government form interruption and molestation. Further intelligence from Egypt, notwithstanding the assurance that the Canal is safe and that no uneasiness need be felt in India regarding its safety, is anxiously awaited. The Calcutta insurance companies are already beginning to consider the question of rates against war risk.—*Pioneer*.

A NATIVE VIEW OF THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

AN educated Native writes to the Allahabad paper to explain "The Native View of the Egyptian Crisis." This Native politician thinks "the public should not be surprised to hear at any moment of a continental war raging through the length and breadth of Europe consequent upon the Egyptian embroglio;" and he regards it as "probable that in case of a continental war, Germany, Austria, Turkey, and probably Italy, will be found fighting on one side, and England and France on the other. It is difficult to decide what part Russia will take in the great struggle;" but the correspondent concludes that "she must be supposed to throw in her lot with England and France, chiefly as the present English Ministry does not make an Anglo-Russian alliance impossible."

The letter continues—"We must say we have read with feelings of joy, after repeated proofs of vacillation on the part of the present English Ministry, of the military preparations that are taking place in England for the despatch of an expeditionary force to Egypt. It may be opined that as any war in which England may be involved in consequence of the Egyptian embroglio must be considered as a war undertaken solely in the concern of India, the English Ministry can, without violating its promise of not employing Indian troops on foreign service, send an Indian contingent to Egypt. Indian troops, it may be presumed, will be delighted to fight, side by side, with their British comrades, with whom they shared the glory of winning many hard-fought battles in Afghanistan; and it may be said that, led by Englishmen, they will be no mean match for the German and Austrian troops. The time perhaps is approaching when the native Princes of India can once more show their loyalty, attachment and fidelity to the British Government by placing at the Government's disposal their respective contingents of troops to be employed on service in Egypt. One feels certain that the warlike Princes of Nabha, Bhawalpore, Pattiala, and other Princes of no less note, will not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity, and it may be hoped that private individuals may also show in some way or other their feeling of loyalty to the Government."

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the society was held on Tuesday, the 27th June, 1882. Present:—Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. West, President (in the chair), Venerable Archdeacon S. Stead, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. Rehatsek, L. Penny, Cursetjee Rustamjee Kama, P. Peterson, M. MacMillan, Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, Rev. Dr. Führer, Colonel A. Phelps, and Surgeon-Major O. Codrington, Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following gentlemen were elected members:—Pandit Mohanlala Vishnulal Pandia, Secretary, Royal Council, Meywar, Kabi Raja Samaldaan, of Meywar, Major H. S. Stock, E. McG. H. Fulton, Esq., C. S.

Rev. Dr. Führer read a paper entitled "Manusáradhammasatham, the only existing Budhist lawbook, compared with the Brahminical Manavadharmaçastram," of which the following is an abstract:—

An authoritative work of reference on Buddhist law, or on such branches of it as have been declared by section 4 of the Burmah Courts Act (1875) to form the rule of decision of any question regarding succession, inheritance, marriage, or caste, or any religious usage, or institution in cases where the parties are Buddhists, is still wanting. A part of this law is contained in the Pali Pipitaka, or The Three Baskets, divided into the Vineyapitoka, Suttapitaka, and Abhidhammapitaka, or Discipline, Discourses, and Metaphysics. Of these, the Vinayepitaka contains many passages that are law with regard to the religious usages of the people, but the rules that govern the civil and criminal law among the laity are contained in totally distinct works, known generally as the Dhammasattham or Dhammasattham of "Manu." Of these Dhammasats there are in Burmah various versions with various titles. They profess generally to be based on the Páli test of the Manusáradhammasattham, but contain also passages which have evidently been interpolated in later days to suit the changing forms of society. One of their most prominent characteristics is a total want of systematic arrangement. Various and often inconsistent provisions on cognate subjects are scattered here and there throughout these pages, and topics the most incongruous are jumbled up together, forming a strange *indigesta moles* of law and custom, ancient and modern, Hindu and Buddhist, Indian and Burman. Burman libraries contain many Dhammasats or treatises on law, written on palm-leaves, which treatises are looked upon as works of authority by native lawyers. Whilst such treatises exist only in this form, it need hardly be said that they are practically unavailable for the use either of the public or the courts. The number of copies is limited, and the tedium of pouring over the hardly legible scratches on the palm-leaves is intolerable to a European. Burman historians ascribe the introduction of the Dhammasats to their progenitors, who, they believe, migrated from the plains of Hindustan some five or six centuries before the Christian era. This is a pure myth, destitute of any foundation of truth, and invented in later days to support the pretensions of Burman monarchs to be the descendants of the solar kings of Oudh. Dr. Führer states that the greatest part of the *Burmese* Dhammasats dates chiefly from the reign of the great king Anaw-ra-hta, whose capital was at Pagahm-Myauh in the beginning of the eleventh century A. D. Under this monarch there was a great revival of religion, literature, and architecture in Burmah, and communications with India and Ceylon appear to have been frequent. The fact that nearly all *Burmese* Dhammasats are more Brahminical than Buddhist favours the supposition that the original Brahminical law books were introduced from Manipur at this later period, when Brahminism had regained the ascendancy over Buddhism in India. As the law books of Ceylon, Siam, Java, and Bali are said to be based on the same standard authority of the Páli Manusáradhammasattham, it would be surely interesting to compare the different versions with the Burmese in order to arrive at the correct test. But all inquiries of Dr. Führer to get manuscripts from these places had no results. Therefore he restored the Páli text of the Manusáradhammasattham according to indifferent Burmese palm-leaves manuscripts; a critical edition with an English translation he promises soon to publish. The Code of Manusára contains, according to this text, 434 slokas, and is divided into ten chapters, which treat of everything relating to inherited property, donations, marriage, sons, divorce, and all other matters under the jurisdiction of the Courts. The first chapter gives the mythical origin of the Dhammasat. Dr. Führer proves that the *Páli* Code of Manusára, which forms the standard authority of Buddhist Law, was compiled in the time of King Byámandhi, the third of the Pagahm dynasty, who reigned no less than 75 years at that capital, in the end of the second and the beginning of the third century of our era. Burman history records of this king that he erected many religious buildings, and caused books of law to be compiled for the benefit of his people. In a second paper Dr. Führer will show that Manusára used in compiling his code is a more ancient version of the Mânavadharmaçastram than that we now possess in our editions.

On the proposition of Professor Peterson, seconded by Dr. da Cunha, a vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Führer for his paper.

A list of several books and pamphlets presented to the society was read, and thanks voted to the donors.

The President observed that Dr. Führer had found that the Burmese law book was deriv[redacted]

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 29th instant.

THE BOMBAY LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTSHIPS.

Read Government Resolution No. 231 dated 27th April, forwarding for report, with special reference to the remarks made therein on the subject of establishments for light-houses and lightships, the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the system of lighthouse administration in India. Read the portions of the Committee's report relating to establishments and to the inspection by the Port Officer, or his Deputy of the Bombay Coast Lights, from Compta to Pore-bunder. Read report by the Port Officer, dated 6th June, stating, with regard to the establishment for the lightships, that the Inner Lightship has always been in charge of a native syrang or tindal, and this arrangement has proved quite satisfactory; but the Outer Lightship is in charge of European officers, and he would not recommend the Trustees to adopt the proposal to substitute native for European agency in a lightship stationed in so exposed and important a position. As to the inspection of the Bombay Coast Lights referred to by the Committee, the Port Officer states that in his opinion there would be no objection to his undertaking this duty. Read report by the Resident Engineer, dated 20th June, furnishing the information required with regard to the Establishments employed in the lighthouses of the Port. He states that it is very undesirable that the "Prongs" and "Kennedy" lighthouses, which are now in charge of trained Europeans, should be placed under native management, but the "Dolphin," a less important light, is already in charge of a native keeper, and so also will be the "Sunk Rock" Lighthouse. Read minutes by the members of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee, recommending that copies of the Port Officer's and Resident Engineer's reports be sent to Government with an intimation that the Trustees agree with the opinions therein expressed, and would deprecate the placing of any but unimportant lights in charge of natives, and that the Trustees would be prepared to consent to the Port Officer or his Deputy inspecting the Coast Lights referred to for one year on trial, the times at which such visits would be made being those at which, in the opinion of the Trustees, inconvenience would be least likely to result from the absence of the Port Officer or his Deputy. Resolution—A report should be sent to Government in the terms proposed by the Harbour and Pilotage Committee. The expenses incurred in the inspection of the Coast Lights will, it is understood, be met by Government.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Read letter from the Agents of the Framjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, requesting that the Trustees will forego their right to stop at a month's notice a drain from the Company's premises to the sea which crosses the Trustees' land. Read minutes of the Land Committee. Resolution.—The Agents of the Framjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Company should be informed that the Trustees are unable to forego the right in question.

The following papers were laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	Week ending 27th June, 1882.	Week ending 27th June, 1881.
Vessels piloted into harbour ..	25	22
" " out of " ..	[illegible]	20
" transported " ..	13	11
" attended to " ..	2	3

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING OF PRINCES DOCK.

	Week ending 26th June, 1882.	Week ending 26th June, 1881.
Vessels entered	13	8
" left	13	5
" in dock	18	20

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

FRAUDS IN THE COAL TRADE.

THE most astonishing fact is that the frauds have been carried on merrily for years past without the importers being able to detect them hitherto! Their non-detection is generally ascribed to the extraordinarily lax system prevalent for landing and delivery of coal. What is the system? It is better to state it at length in all its ramifications. The general usage seems to be that European houses dealing in coal make contracts for forward deliveries. The purchasers are half a dozen or so native dealers. These are alleged to be men of not much substance. It is doubtful whether the most substantial of them possessed a capital of even two lakhs of his own. Yet, both the weak and the strong will vie with each other in buying up cargoes after cargoes to an extent beyond their visible capital or means. It will be asked how they manage to do so? Who are their principal customers? It may be answered that the European vendors allow them 2 months' time within which the value of the cargo of a particular vessel may be paid off. Even if it is not paid off within the stipulated period, the system prevalent allows them to pay off by driblets—interest meanwhile being allowed to run. In fact, the European vendors keep their cargoes sold as mortgaged to them. They are supposed to be virtual owners of them till the mortgage is paid off by instalments. It is rarely that native dealers buy a cargo outright in cash payment. Say, Brown Jones & Co. sell 1,000 tons of Davison's coal to arrive in September next (at) Rs. 14 *per* ton. On the arrival of the cargo a formal notice is sent to the purchaser whom we shall call Bhookhiaji Hoianji. Bhookhiaji perhaps possess a capital of Rs. 50,000. All this and a good deal of loan capital besides is locked up in other similar ventures. So Bhookhiaji asks for a delivery order to land the coal. This is done. If he happened to have a customer, he sells the cargo outright and perhaps pays off with its proceeds what he owes to Brown Jones & Co. for the 1000 tons. But very often he lets the cargo lie at the bunder under mortgage to Brown Jones & Co. When he has a customer for 200 tons he pays for that quantity to them, gets a delivery order on the man supposed to keep a watch at the bunder where the coal is stored, and is supposed to take over that quantity of coal alone. And so on till the 1000 tons are supposed to be finished. We have used the word "supposed" in the above sentences. Our readers will be able to understand its significance from the sequel. Presently the above is generally the system followed by European houses of disposing of cargoes of coal. Now as to customers. We believe we are not far wrong when we say that the largest customers are the cotton and press factories in the city. We have now 35 cotton mills working in our midst. These consume on an average about 10,000 tons *per* month, or say 120,000 tons *per annum*, which is fully one third of the quantity Bombay imports annually. The next class of customers are the local railways. Government also buys now and then. Again, the dozen mofussil cotton factories take up a good deal of coal. So that there is no lack of customers.

Now, let us go back to the vessel per which a cargo of 1,000 tons arrives. There are two ways of taking delivery of it. In these days of rapid locomotion owners or commanders are anxious to have the contents of the holds of their vessels emptied off on one side to have the same filled with cotton or wheat or other export produce on another side. Hence the sooner a vessel is unloaded and reloaded, the better. Under the circumstances the ship captain is willing, in case of a cargo of coal, to have it delivered to the native dealer *without* weighment. This is called landing "by arrangement." The dealer, in consideration of taking it up without weightment and with the view to secure himself, demands allowance. This is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. Now it may happen that, making allowance for wastage, the total quantity when landed at the bunder may be a little less than 1,000 tons. But the 2 per cent allowance covers everything. Sometimes, however, a captain prefers to weigh out the coal. In such a case it is notorious that in the long run he is the worse off for it. The dubash of the vessel acts in collusion with the dealer. The gang of labourers who weigh the coal are all mercenary hirelings. In short, the dealer is liberal in tipping all and sundry, especially the tallyman on board the vessel. The last being gained over, the rest is all easy and plain sailing. What is the result? The dealer prefers a bill for short weight against the captain. He may have got the coal all right—but in collusion with the dubash and the tallyman of the board, the total delivery will be shown as so many tons less. We have been told of an instance where in a cargo of 1,800 tons the loss so preferred was set down at the extraordinary figure of 80 tons or nearly 4½ *per cent*! Now all coal merchants know that this cannot be. Still, there was no way to disprove the loss which had to be paid for, therefore, through the nose. The native dealer then commits his first fraud on board the vessel. Sometimes whilst delivery alongside is being taken by the dealer he repairs to the European importer and asks for an order for 100 or 200 tons to be supplied to some vessel in the harbour. Transhipment takes place. Here, in collusion with the muccadam of the firm, another fraud is perpetrated. The boats are supposed to represent as taking delivery of 200 tons where in reality they carry more. The surplus is landed in a clever way at the bunder under the very eyes of the Custom House officers. The trick is so cleverly managed that those initiated alone would suspect anything wrong. Sometimes the dealer simultaneously takes deli[redacted]

[redacted]alcutta Volunteers.—The result of the meeting of the members of A Company, held at the head-quarters of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, Lindsay-street, Calcutta, on the 26th instant, is that Lieutenant Erskine Giraad has been selected to succeed Mr. L. E. D. Rose, lately resigned the junior lieutenancy in the company.

A POLITICAL PRISONER.—Ram Sing, the Kuka State prisoner, is confined at Mergui in a comfortable house specially built for him, and is guarded by one sergeant, one 1st class constable, and eight constables, natives of Burmah, belonging to the provincial police. The cost of his guard during last year was Rs. 1,572, and the cost of his maintenance, including that of his follower, Budh Sing, who was released towards the end of the year, was Rs. 646. Ram Sing is said to have caused some trouble during the year by his conduct, which was at times violent.—*Indian Daily News.*

NEW EUROPEAN HOSPITAL AT DARJILING.—It may be in the recollection of our readers that in June, 1881, the late Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Ashley Eden, issued a memorandum and appointed a committee with reference to a European hospital at Darjiling. The need for such an institution was fully discussed at the time and its advantages universally admitted. We have now much pleasure in announcing that the building with its out offices, on which the Government has already expended nearly Rs. 150,000, is approaching completion and will be ready for occupation by October of this year. It is situated on a small detached hill in the centre of the station, and from a sanitary aspect is believed to be perfect. The Hospital consists of three blocks of buildings in the form of three sides of a square. The middle or front block is intended for the accommodation of 1st class patients, and the two sides for 2nd and 3rd class patients respectively. Separate dining and sitting rooms are provided for each class of patients. The upper floors—the building consists of two storeys—contain the sitting and dining rooms for ladies, and the lower floors are reserved for gentlemen.—*Englishman.*

PORT BLAIR.—The female convicts at the penal settlement at Port Blair have lately been transferred *en masse* from the old female section, Ross Island, to a point on Aberdeen, opposite their old location on Ross Island. The female convicts are now chiefly employed in making up convict clothing an economical and good arrangement.

MADRAS.

THE NEW MADRAS TRAIN SERVICE.—The Madras Railway's receipts are steadily improving, and the wisdom of the reduction of third class fares to 2 pies per mile, is becoming apparent. The increase in receipts between the 1st April and 27th May this year, over the receipts for the same weeks in 1881, is no less than Rs. 1,32,153. As the present train service suits the convenience of the public and is improving the finances of the Company, it is a thousand pities that Government should have interfered with it. The new service is, confessedly, to be an experiment, and may possibly be a costly one. The Madras Government have deliberately adopted it in spite of the strongest remonstrances from the Postal authorities and the mercantile and trading classes, and Mr. Grant Duff will lay himself open to severe censure should the new service prove unworkable. The Government of India throw the responsibility for the change of service on the Madras Government, while the Madras Government try to avoid responsibility by pleading that they are only carrying out the orders of the Government of India. Then, again, the Madras Government plead that one reason for introducing new train service was that the Post Office was continually complaining of delays in the present service. To which the Post Office reply, with crushing effect, that these delays are a lesser evil to the Post Office and the public than the new train service, whith is to come into force on Saturday next. Altogether, the Madras Government have not been happy in their choice of reasons for changing the present train service, and a general impression prevails that events will soon show that it would have been wiser for the Government to have acted on Lord Melbourne's advice and "let it alone."—*Madras Mail.*

THE MADRAS DISBANDED REGIMENTS.—About sixty-seven men from the 35th, 106 from the 36th, one Native Officer, and thirty-seven men from the 39th, and thirteen men from the 40th Regiments N. I., under orders for the 2nd, 11th, 20th, and 28th Regiments in Burmah, will be sent to join the Native Infantry Depot at Palaveram, to-morrow (June 30). On the 10th July they will be despatched to Burmah by steamer. The Volunteers from the 34th Regiment N. I., consisting of about 150 rank and file, fifty-one women, forty-eight children, and twenty-three boys, will arrive from Cannanore by special mixed train at 4-45 p.m., to-day (29th). On arrival they will proceed to the camp pitched on the Light House Esplanade, and remain there until to-morrow morning, when the Burmah Details will proceed to the N. I. Depôt at Palaveram, to await embarkation, and the details for the 17th N. I., will join the 26th Regiment N. I. at Royapooram, for duty. Volunteers for Regiments in India will be attached to the Regiments serving in Madras, until arrangements can be made for their transfer.—*Madras Mail.*

VETERANS PRIZE SHOOTING.—In accordance with a Regimental Order, the Veterans of twenty-five years standing, of the Madras Volunteer Guards, turned out this Saturday morning, in blue uniform, at 6 o'clock, on the St. Thome Rifle Range, to compete for the prizes offered by the officers of the Corps. The distance was two hundred yards with ten rounds of ammunition to each man. There were twenty competitors for the two prizes. Color Sergeant Andrew Fonceca scored 31 points, out of a possible 40, entitling him to the 1st prize, a gold watch, and Sergeant Barren, with 30 points, won the 2nd prize, a silver watch. This score was considered very good, as the morning was hazy, and there was a strong wind blowing over the range from the west. The officers present were Colonel T. Ross Church, Commandant, Majors Scharlieb and Sherman, Captains Bartoli, Ross, Anthony, and Pratt of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers. The prizes will be presented by the Commandant on Monday, the 3rd instant, after breakfast, at the officers' Mess, Vepery.—*Mail.*

N.-W PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

SMALL-POX AT SIMLA.—We regret to hear that there have been several cases of small-pox, lately, at Simla. Some cases are reported in the Convent, which has been placed in quarantine.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

PESHAWUR.—A correspondent at Peshawur, writing on Monday, says:—The water from the Bara river has at last been brought into the station by pipes, and appears to be a success. It remains to be seen if the health of the station will be improved by it. The pipes are not laid to the Fort yet; nor does the jail, which they also pass, get any of the water; this appears a mistake. The 16th Bengal Cavalry horses were sold to-day. Though all the best ones had been sent away with the transfers, some of those left realised high prices; the Walers especially going very high, nearly all fetching over Rs. 300. It would have paid Government to have taken over all the horses and sold them by auction, paying the regiment receiving transfers Rs. 200 a piece for each man, instead of sending horses with them. About half a dozen regiments have sent European or native officers to buy. Many horse-dealers have come in; natives in the city, too, bid high for horses. The sale will last another day; and then the equipments will be sold.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

CAVALRY STATIONS.—A correspondent protests against the abolition of Fyzabad as a native cavalry station. This seems, in his opinion, to be an ill-advised order for three reasons:—*First* there is excellent grazing to be get within a quarter of a mile of the lines; *second*, the Nepal frontier is more easily reached from this station than from any ether; and *third*, the city, with a population of 70,000, and, at certain times during the year, crowded with pilgrims full of religious fervour, should not be left without a troop or two of cavalry to clear the streets in case of disturbance.—*Pioneer.*

SALE OF JEWELLERY.—The Simla correspondent of the Lahore paper writes:—"One of the events of the past week has been an auction of the stock-in-trade, consisting of jewellery and articles of vertu belonging to Mr. Jacob, the author of "Exchange made Easy." Perhaps I am wrong in referring to Mr. Jacob's effects as stock-in-trade, as the vendor objects to his establishment being classed as a shop, and he might best be described as a jeweller in private practice. The stock, however, was a very valuable one, consisting of jewellery, unset gems, quaint arms, tapestry, Kashmir shawls, and innumerable specimens of Asiatic art. There was a large, and one might say fashionable, attendance at the auction on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the terms being *bonâ fide* sale to the highest bidder. The harmony of the proceedings were somewhat disturbed on Saturday afternoon by Mr. Jacob's withdrawing one of the lots after it had been put up. The fact that the lot was a necklace valued at about Rs. 500, and that it was withdrawn at a bid of Rs. 11, does not justify the vendor, as there was, of course, no chance of its being knocked down at that sum, the auctioner having a commission reserve of Rs. 250 for the lot. Mr. Jacob very foolishly lost his temper, and, I believe, the bidder has served him with a notice, compelling him to comply with the terms of his catalogue. Should it go into Court, I am inclined to think the Court might decree that the lot was sold for the amount of the last bid."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. W. H. Cornish, [redacted] Bo. Un-
Uncov.
Mr. F. J. Johnstone, [redacted]
Uncov.
Mr. E. Dawson, B. Tel. D[redacted]
Lieut.-Col. H. McD. de[redacted]
Douglas, B. S. C.
Maj.-Gen. H. N. D[redacted]
[redacted]shire Regt.
Hon. Capt. John Murray, Bo.
Dep. Surg.-Gen. W. J. Moore, C. I. E., Bo. M. S.
Surg.-Major C. T. Ross, Bo. M. S.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Lieut.-Col. E. S. Reynolds, Bo. S. C., 96 days.	Major A. G. Hartshorne, B. Inf., 6 mo.
Major G. J. Coulson, Bo. S. C., 6 mo.	Surg.-Major W. Fry, Mad. M. S., 1 mo.
Lieut. W. H. Allen, B. S. C., 6 mo.	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Cond. J. McGowan, M.

THE NAVY.

London Gazette, June 16.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Orders in Council of 22nd Feb., 1870, and 30th April, 1877—Chief Engr. P. T. Gruchy has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from this date.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Orders in Council of 22nd Feb., 1870, and 30th April, 1877. Chief Engr. W. H. Steil has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the present date.

Asst.-Paymaster C. J. Bolt has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in H. M.'s Fleet, with seniority of 13th instant.

THE ARMY.

London Gazette, June 16.

INDIA OFFICE, 16th June, 1882.

Her Maj. has approved of the following Admissions to the S. C. made by the Govt. of India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.—To be Lieuts.

Lieut. E. K. E. Spence, from the South Lancashire Regt.
Lieut. P. B. Lindsell, from the Royal Irish Regt.
Lieut R. C. Broome, from the Leinster Regt.
Lieut. Hemper, from the Somerseshire L. I.

IRELAND.

THE MURDER OF MR. BOURKE AND HIS ESCORT.

A TELEGRAM from Galway, June 9, to the *Times* states:—The inquest on the bodies of Mr. Bourke and Private Wallace, who were shot dead yesterday near Ardrahan, county Galway, was opened to-day at Rahassane-parkhouse, the residence of Mr. Bourke. Mr. Shaw Taylor, of Castle Taylor, deposed that at about 2 or 3 o'clock on Thursday, while leisurely walking towards the cross road of the Well-park, he heard five or six shots fired, one immediately after the other. He still walked on, and about 50 yards from the cross roads he saw five or six men in the Well-park. He thought they were looking for hares. When they were on a line with him, he would say the furthest man was 120 yards and the nearest 90 away. He could not identify any of the men. The nearest man presented a gun at him, but almost immediately lowered it and walked on. Witness then went on to the cross road where he saw a trap, with the horse's head turning to the wall. He believed it was there for conveying the game the men shot. He walked quietly [illegible] and about 40 yards from the trap he saw the sold[illegible] lying huddled up across the road, and Mr. Bour[illegible] against the wheel of the trap. Witness cou[illegible] not say whether Mr. Bourke was then dead, bu[illegible] he sent for the police, a doctor, and other help. The men whom he saw were all in frieze coats and armed. He could not discern the features of the man who pointed the gun at him. He did not remember a gun ever being pointed at him before in a "lark." He was not apprehensive when the man pointed the gun at him. He observed two guns in the hands of one man. He thought he was the man who pointed the gun at him, but he was not sure. John Mintan, residing at Mr. Barrett's, of Greenhills, deposed that he saw a soldier lying dead across the road. He also saw Mr. Bourke on the siding, on the grass. His head was lying close to the wheel, not under it. Witness thought Mr. Bourke was not then dead. He did not see any gun or guns near the place. The grass in the plantation was crushed down. He saw no firearms in or about the trap. He did not think there could have been any firearms in it unknown to him. Constable William Charleston deposed that in consequence of what he heard he went to Castle Taylor. Mr. Burke had several wounds on his head and the side of his face. Witness saw no arms in the trap or elsewhere. Witness believed that a revolver was found on Mr. Bourke by another constable. A man named Martin Kane came up immediately after witness arrived. He examined the bodies, laughing as he did so. He said nothing. He lived about half a mile from were the bodies were found. Captain Amyatt Burney, Royal Dragoons, deposed that Robert Wallace was one of thr[illegible] soldiers appointed to protect Mr. Bourke, who in May preferred to have only one. Sub-constable Craven deposed that he accompanied Constable Charleston to the scene of the murders and saw Martin Kane running by a hedge in a field about 400 yards away. That was before Charleston saw Kane laughing over the bodies. Witness told him to go back to where they were. A juror said he thought Kane was a kind of "innocent" man. Dr. Dalton deposed that he had made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of Mr. Bourke. He found in the neck five gunshot wounds. They were all superficial, and did not penetrate the deep tissues. On the head there were seven wounds, two of which penetrated the brain. Death was instantaneous.

Dr. Charles Blake Lewis, Army Medical Department, deposed that he had made a *post-mortem* examination on the body of Wallace. He found seven wounds, four of which, in his belief, were caused by the entrance of bullets, and three by their exit. One was a penetrating bullet wound in the skull, about two inches above and behind the right ear lacerating the brain, and fracturing the occipital bone. Dr. Stafford concurred in this evidence. The jury returned the following verdict:—That Walter M. Bourke and Robert Wallace died from gunshot wounds wilfully inflicted by some person or persons unknown."

The remains of Mr. Bourke were conveyed on June 13 by rail from Athenry to Claremorris for interment in the family burial-ground. They were accompanied by numbers of his tenantry and 30 armed policemen, two of the latter remaining with the coffin during the journey.

IN the House of Commons, on June 14, Mr. Childers, replying to questions by Lord E. Cecil and Sir W. Barttelot, said—It was no omission on the part of the authorities that the three men appointed to protect Mr. Bourke were unprovided with horses. Neither the constabulary nor the soldiers employed on protection duty are mounted, as, in point of fact, they could not use their arms so well as when on foot or in cars. There is no intention whatever to make any change in this respect. Mr. Bourke's being escorted by only one man was a distinct violation of orders—(hear, hear)—and although this appears to have been done at his own urgent request, it should not have been allowed by the officer in charge. (Hear, hear.) Arrangements are being made by the Irish Government for the escort being always on a separate vehicle from the person guarded. (Hear, hear.) As to the arms being loaded, the instruction of the Commander of the Forces was that the rifles were not to be carried loaded except when immediate danger was apprehended. Sir T. Steele has now issued an order that the men's rifles are to be loaded. (Cheers.)

WRITING of Mr. Bourke's assassination, *Truth* says:—However much we may deplore the death of Mr. W. Bourke, it becomes necessary to point out that he did much to court his fate, for it is being used both in and out of Parliament as a weapon of attack upon the Government. It would appear that he was in constant dispute with his tenantry, and that in carrying out his views of the relations which ought to exist between him and them, he, with more pluck than wisdom, served notices and ejectments on them himself. In addition to this, he insisted upon attending service in the Catholic church with a Winchester repeating rifle under his arm. Moreover, his mind was so wraped that he wrote on the day before his death, "it appears that the Sub-Commissioners instructed to reduce rents, and it may be concluded that the Radicals, with their leader, are in the Parnell interest secretly"—"words," adds his brother, "written in his blood;" and the brother goes on to say that each new outrage is but a fresh example to overawe those who hold land, "a reward in the transfer of property from those who have few votes to those who have an overpowering majority." It would be unfair to criticise these observations too closely, for allowance must be made for legitimate excitement on the part of a relative of the murdered man. Why, however, both the observations of the late Mr. W. Bourke and of his brother are important is, that they are but a sample of the views of numbers of landlords in Ireland, who either openly or scretly accuse the Sub-Commissioners in the Land Courts of gross and calculated injustice in obedience to the behests of Government, and who are deliberately seeking to evade the provisions of the Act by means of evictions, which are rendered possible because their tenants are unable to pay arrears owing to successive bad harvests. With this lawless spirit a[illegible] amongst landlords, is it surprising if it b[illegible] acts on the part of their victims? We may re[illegible] the latter, but it seems to me impossible to deny that the landlords, as well as the tenants, are in fault. The two classes are in hostile camps, and the landlords are doing as much as the tenants to prevent the reign of law and order. The landlords say that the Sub-Commissioners are not to be trusted, and there are evictions. The tenants say that the magistrates, being the creatures of the landlords, are not to be trusted, and there are outrages. Thus the miserable feud is perpetuated and aggravated by indefensible acts on both sides.

CONTINUED OUTRAGES.

AN attempt has been made upon the life of Mr. Henry East, a farmer residing near Boyle, county Roscommon. He held 50 acres of land on the estate of Lady Tenison, and had been a member of the local branch of the Land League, so highly thought [redacted] house and inquired for him. [redacted] he was in a field, they went up to him and a[redacted] he going to cut the widow M'Dough's tur[redacted] He replied that he would not if she had any [redacted] on it. The three men then struck him with [redacted] sticks, but he succeeded for a while in wardin[redacted] the blows, and they were unable to knock [redacted] down. One of the party then drew a revolver, [redacted] fired three shots at his legs, and he fell t[redacted] ground wounded in several places. His wif[redacted] one of his sons, hearing the shots and seeing [redacted] fall, ran to his assistance. A revolver was pr[redacted]ed at them, and they were warned that they [redacted] be shot; but the son ran on and was struck [redacted] heavy stick, which knocked him down senseles[redacted] cut him severely. The man who had fired at [redacted] then returned to where he lay and struck [redacted] repeatedly on the head with a heavy stick. [redacted] party then ran away, firing several shots a[redacted] went. East received several severe wounds. [redacted] his fingers is broken, a bullet is lodged [redacted] right thigh, another in his left leg above th[redacted] joint, while a third has shattered his ankle[redacted] police have taken the depositions of hi[redacted] and son, and on Friday night a man named T[redacted] Cronan, a native of a small village abou[redacted] miles distant, was observed by a constab[redacted] thought he answered the description of on[redacted] three men, and finding that he could not [redacted] satisfactory account of himself, took hi[redacted] custody. He was afterwards brought bef[redacted] son and wife of the wounded man, who a[redacted] identified him. East has been brought i[redacted] hospital at Boyle, and June 15 being mark[redacted] there was a large number of people in the to[redacted] manifested sympathy with him.

Two tenant farmers, named Mullany and Ryan, who had been grazing their cattle on a farm belonging to Mrs. Acheson, of Croghan, county Roscommon, received threatening letters, in consequence of which they have withdrawn their cattle. A large number of grazing farms in the county are unoccupied, owing to the unwillingness of the farmers to incur the displeasure of the Land League, who some months ago had notices posted calling on any people to put an end to the grazing system, boycotting farm containing more than 70 acres. [illegible] notices denouncing "land-grabbers" have been extensively posted at Newmarket-on-Fergus, county Clare.

Patrick Sweeney and Ellen Dobert[illegible] charged with having taken part in the "moonlight" attack upon the house of Timothy Lyons, near Rathcoole, were brought before Mr. Heffernan Considine, R.M., on June 14, at Kanturk. The prisoners were identified by Mary Lyons, daughter of Patrick Lyons, as being present during the attack, which took place at 2 in the morning. Private John Campbell, one of the two soldiers on protection duty at Lyon's house, deposed that his attention was first arrested by hearing tramping in the yard. He got up, and was going to look through the window; when he heard persons trying to [illegible] the kitchen door. He took a plug out of a hole in the door, and on looking out saw two men approaching. They were apparently making signs to persons who were standing at each side of the door. He directed his comrade to fire through the door in the direction of the men. The witness, seeing one of the men raising a gun to his shoulder, fired towards him. Both reports went off together outside at the back of the house. There was light at the time sufficient to see a person at 15 yards, but he could not identify the prisoners. The inquiry was adjourned, and the female prisoner was admitted to bail.

On the arrival of the 4 p.m. train at Ballyhaunis from Westport on June 14, four gentlemen reported to the stationmaster that a shot had just previously been fired at the carriage in which they were seated, and the panel of the first-class compartment bore the mark of a bullet. The police have proceeded to the locality of the reported outrage.

The dwelling-house and barn of a small farmer named Richard Carey, at Carrogue, within a mile of the town, were burnt to the ground on June 8. Carey was then at Nenagh, 30 miles away. The inmates were women and five young children. They were awakened from their sleep by the suffocating smoke, and barely escaped with their lives. Everything in the house was consumed, including a sum of £80 in notes, enclosed in a box. Carey had paid his rent when it was demanded by the landlord.

Two outhouses on the farm of a man named Purcell, residing in Glenbower, were maliciously set on fire and totally destroyed on June 11. The outrage is attributed to the fact that Purcell had some dispute with the labourers' organization as to the question of providing his servants with half an acre of land.

Several written notices, signed "Captain Moonlight," were found posted on June 13 at the village of Cashel, about two miles from Carrick-on-Shannon, offering a reward of £30 for the head of one John Layden, who continues to herd a boycotted farm. Layden attended with his wife at Drunillon Chapel on Sunday. He carried revolver, and three policemen remained by him with loaded rifles in the chapel during mass.

MANIFESTO FROM THE IRISH CATHO[illegible] BISHOPS.

On account of the state of Ireland the C[illegible] Bishops, having met in Dublin during th[illegible] before the mail left on several days, the[illegible]

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presiding, deemed it necessary to address a manifesto to the people of Ireland. The manifesto says :—

"In the social crisis through which Ireland is now passing and which must long and deeply affect moral as well as material interests, you have right to expect that your Bishops would give you advice and directions and help to remove those perplexities with which the most enlightened as well as the best disposed are now beset. It is true that on religious as well as political grounds it is the indisputable right of all Irishmen to live on and by their own fertile soil, and be free to employ the resources of their country for their own profit. It is, moreover, the right, and often the duty, of those who suffer oppression, either from individuals or from the State, to seek redress by every lawful means, and to help in obtaining such redress is a noble work of justice and charity. On those grounds it is that the object of our national movement has had the approval and blessing, not only of your priests and Bishops, but of the Sovereign Pontiff himself, and has been applauded in our own and in foreign countries by all men of just and generous minds, without distinction of race or creed. It must, however, be well known to you, as, indeed, it is to the world at large, that, in the pursuit of your legitimate aims, means have been from time to time employed which are utterly subversive of social order and opposed to the dictates of justice and charity. It is to those unlawful means we desire to direct your attention, and especially to the folly of, first refusing to pay just debts when able to pay them; secondly, preventing others from paying their just debts; thirdly, injuring their neighbour in his person, his rights or property; fourthly, forcibly resisting the law and those charged with its administration, or inciting others to do so; fifthly, forming secret associations for the promotion of the terror and other like objects, or obeying the orders of such condemned associations. Under each of these heads numerous offences, all more or less criminal, have been committed, fearfully prominent among them the hideous crime of murder, which even at the moment disgraces our country and provokes the anger of the Almighty. Against all and each of these offences we solemnly protest in the name of God and of his Church. We declare it to be your duty to regard as the worst enemy of our creed and country the man who would recommend or justify the commission of any one of them. We solemnly appeal to all our flocks, especially to the youth of both sexes, not only to have no connexion with secret societies, but to condemn and oppose them as being hostile alike to religion and to social freedom and progress. Before concluding, we feel it our duty, without in any sense meaning to excuse the crimes and offences we have condemned, that in our belief they would never have occurred had not the people been driven to despair by evictions and the prospect of evictions for the non-payment of exorbitant rents; and furthermore that the continuance of such evictions, justly designated by the Prime Minister of England as sentences of death, must be a fatal permanent provocative to crime; and that it is the duty of all friends of social order, and especially of the Government, to put an end to them as speedily as possible and at any cost.

THE REORGANISATION OF THE POLICE.

AMONG the new panaceas under the consideration of the new men in Ireland is a scheme for the reconstruction of the magistracy. By degrees the police and the military elements are to be weeded out of the paid magistracy, and lawyers are to be employed as stipendiaries. The number of 'Residents' will be increased, and to such an extent that it will be possible for the unpaid local magistrate in every petty sessions district to have trained legal experience in the chairmanship of their various courts. It is anticipated that, under such a system, there will be no need to confine the magistracy to the landlord class, but that it will be possible to add wealthy and prosperous farmers to the roll of 'J. P.s.' It should be remembered that now-a-days the men of this class have received good educations at the Catholic colleges throughout Ireland. Of course the whole object of the plans under consideration is to popularise the administration of the law, and to place the police more under local control than at present.

For this latter purpose there will probably be two police departments in Ireland. The 'Royal Irish' will from a separate corps, whose duties will be confined to rural districts, while the guardians of the public peace, in such places as Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Waterford, and other municipalities, will be under the direct control of the local authority. There is considerable resistance amongst the permanent officials of Dublin Castle to the proposed reorganisation; but there is no doubt it is under consideration, and that its adoption is only a thing of time.—*World.*

THE REPRESSION OF CRIME BILL.

WHETHER, when the Bill has become law, it will accomplish its object and restore peace to Ireland, is a very different question [from that of passing it over the heads of the [illegible] members]. The true argument against the mea[illegible] and against the whole [illegible]licy of coercion, on the ground of expediency, has [illegible] been sta[illegible] it may be summed up, in a [illegible] the danger of diverting the sympathies [illegible] to a wrong channel. If the Gov[illegible] their superiority to the enemies [illegible] to win the respect of [illegible] of terror to a [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

IN the House of Commons on [illegible]

Sir C. Dilke, in reply to a question [illegible] Bourke, read the telegrams from Alexandria [illegible]ing asked who is responsible for the preservation of the peace at Alexandria, and whether the condition into which Egypt had been permitted to lapse would be permitted to continue, he said that primarily the [illegible]vernor of Alexandria was responsible, but Sir [illegible] Seymour had power to land sailors and marines, [illegible]e thought fit, though Sir E. Malet, the Khedive and Dervish Pasha agreed in deprecating any land[illegible]. Of course, anarchy could not be permitted to [illegible]ly to Lord E. Cecil, he said there [illegible]or apprehending any danger to the [illegible] answer to Sir G. Campbell and Mr. [illegible]d there was no confirmation of the [illegible] the disturbances were originated [illegible]ut a large number of Europeans [illegible] stated) had been injured by clubs [illegible]e only three Arabs had been killed. [illegible]rs would be laid before Parliament [illegible]xt week.

[illegible] Baron de Worms, Mr. Gladstone [illegible]port of engineering authorities was [illegible]t permanently to injure the Suez [illegible]banks would be extremely difficult. [illegible]. As to the Italian establishment [illegible] the Government had received an [illegible]t would not be fortified in any way; [illegible]onference, he held himself precluded [illegible] from making any statement as to [illegible]; and, in answer to Mr. Puleston [illegible]lff, he said it would be impossible to [illegible]pe of the Conference by referring to [illegible]ons as Tunis and the unfulfilled [illegible] Berlin Treaty.

[illegible] stated, in reply to Sir S. Northcote, [illegible]a was now perfectly quiet, that [illegible] a large concentration of troops there, [illegible]ish Pasha had increased the garrison [illegible]000 men; in fact, almost the whole [illegible]. The streets were constantly pat[illegible]s. who took weapons and sticks from the people. Mr. J. Lowther asked if he was to understand that Dervish Pasha had assumed the responsibility of increasing the garrison and maintaining order; and the hon. Baronet said that the orders were given by the Khedive and Dervish Pasha through Arabi Pasha, and that it was no doubt an anomalous state of things.

On June 14,

Sir C. Dilke promised Mr. Bourke that the Egyptian papers down to May 15 should be presented in the course of next week. The hon. Baronet also stated, in answer to Mr. Chaplin, that the reports in the morning papers that the Egyptian soldiers had taken part in the late riots at Alexandria was, according to all the information in his possession, not correct. On the contrary, they had helped to restore order, and, he understood, had behaved themselves admirably on every occasion. Dervish Pasha was of opinion that he could maintain order. The Consuls of all the Powers had seen him, and he had made strong representations on the subject. He had said, indeed, that in the urgent circumstances of the case he had assumed a joint responsibility with the Egyptian Government.

After some further conversation, Sir H. Wolff moved the adjournment of the House, and proceeded to censure the indisposition of the Government to furnish information. The reticence of the Government was utterly unprecedented, and he protested against their action as one of concealment, vacillation, and imbecility.

Sir C. Dilke contended that more information had never been given by any Government on such an important question than had been supplied to the House in the present instance. With regard to the apprehension for the safety of Her Majesty's subjects in Egypt, the Government had perfect confidence in the tact, courage, and discretion of Admiral Seymour, who had power to land such a force of seamen and marines as might be necessary for the protection of the people on shore. Further, our relations with the Sultan and the Porte were friendly in the extreme. There was a perfect agreement between them, and he denied that the Government were acting under French influence.

Mr. A. Bartlett having criticised at some length the Eastern policy of the Government, which he strongly condemned,

Mr. Gladstone deprecated discussion in the absence of the papers, and referring to the Ministerial policy, observed that the ends aimed at were the maintenance of all established rights in Egypt, whether of the Sultan, the Khedive, the Egyptian people, or the foreign bondholders, and the provision of due guarantees for such rights. As to the French Government, he lamented what had been said respecting them; for, though labouring under great difficulties on the subject, they had declared in strong and unequivocal terms that it was their intention to labour loyally and heartily with Her Majesty's Government. With regard to the other Powers, there was not a shadow of foundation for asserting that there was any alienation on their part; at this moment there was not one of them but was in hearty co-operation with us, while at the same time a thoroughly good understanding existed with the Sultan. As to the recent unhappy occurrences at Alexandria, so far as his information went, and it was confirmed by the French Minister, their origin was purely accidental.

Sir S. Northcote recognised the justice of the observation that, in the absence of information, the present was not the time in which to discuss the conduct of the Government in Egypt. Still, it was not un[illegible]l that question should be raised and opportun[illegible] taken for putting inquiries to the Government [illegible] expressing opinions on a matter of such interest to the whole nation. He thought, also, that the Government had one or two occasions, especially in some of the Under-Secretary's answers, carried their reticence rather too far. Without desiring to precipitate matters, however, the time had come when the House should be told in general terms by the Government what was the real state of Egypt in reference to the Khedive and Arabi Pasha; and with reference likewise to the protection of English life and property in Egypt something more was required than the assurance that the Government had every confidence in Admiral Seymour's readiness, when necessary, to land marines at Alexandria.

Sir C. Dilke, referring to the measures taken for the protection of life and property, explained that the Consuls of all the Powers met Dervish Pasha on the subject, and insisted upon measures being adopted for that purpose; and that Dervish Pasha then state that the Khedive and he would take the necessary measures in connection with Arabi Pasha.

On June 15,

Replying to Mr. Bourke, Sir C. Dilke stated that a large vessel had been ordered from Port Said to Alexandria for the reception of fugitives desiring to go on board, and that two gunboats were also at the latter place for the like purpose. He further stated, in answer to Mr. J. Lowther, that, at the Conference which had been held at Alexandria, there were present the representatives of Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy, France, and England, the Khedive, Dervish Pasha and his suite, and Arabi Pasha. The object of the meeting was to receive an answer to the demand made by the representatives of the Powers on Dervish Pasha that steps which would be satisfactory to the powers should be immediately adopted to ensure the safety of Europeans in Egypt. Dervish Pasha stated that Arabi Pasha had informed him that he would implicitly obey all orders given by the Khedive; and the Khedive undertook to issue instant orders for restoring tranquillity. Dervish Pasha also said that, under the urgent circumstances of the case, he would assume joint responsibility with Arabi Pasha for the execution of the orders of the Khedive. The Consuls then intimated that, as danger to the security of Europeans took precedence of all other questions for the moment, the discussion had no relation to the political situation.

DERVISH PASHA'S CAREER.

THE past career of Dervish Pasha is filled with incidents which sustain the impression of vigour given by the lines he has laid down at Cairo. He is at once the most vigorous and unscrupulous of all the generals of the Ottoman army. Although he is now seventy years old, his age has not weakened his energy or impaired his faculties. His will is still as iron as it was of old, and he is quite as capable of ordering a massacre of the Mamelukes as was Mehemet Ali himself. In politics he is said to be more Turkish than the Grand Turk himself. He speaks nothing but Turkish, and has brought two dragomans with him to Egypt—one Arab and the other French. Strange, indeed, has been the fate which has made this uncompromising old Ottoman the agent of Christendom in Batoum, in Dulcigno, and in Alexandria. His early military experience was acquired fighting the Montenegrins, who always regarded him as the most dangerous commander whom they had had to meet. In one of the last acute fits of hostility (about 1856) between the Porte and Montenegro Dervish penetrated to Grahovo, the northernmost canton of the Wladikate, as it then was, and the voivode of the district, cut off from retreat to the south, took refuge in a cave—the habitual hiding-place of the people against sudden raids; it being so situated that the usual expedient of attack, smoking out by fires kindled at the mouth, was inapplicable. The attempts of the Turks to force a passage were easily repulsed; and Dervish entered into negotiations, the result of which was a surrender on condition of the lives, liberty, and property of the besieged being respected. The Turkish engagements were kept by the extermination of the entire family of the voivode. The prisoners were marched off too Trebinja and thrown into the dungeon of the fortress, tied back to back, one of each couplet being killed, and the survivor not released from the burden of his dead comrade.

Dervish was the principal lieutenant of Omer Pasha in the last great struggle previous to that of 1876—that of 1860—and made the successful flanking movement which drove the Montenegrins out of the Bjelopawlitji, and in the war of 1876 he was on the Montenegrin frontier until he was sent to Asia Minor. During the series of unsuccessful attacks an the Montenegrin line of defence Dervish devised and carried out successfully a surprise of the position of Rogami which, if maintained, would have severed the Montenegrin line and necessitated the abandonment of the siege of Medun. Rogami, a spur of the Piperi mountains, commanded the ford of the Zeta, and was held by a half battalion of Montenegrins, who were attacked by five battalions of Turkish regulars, supported by a battery of heavy field guns. The assault of the hill was delivered by two battalions, supported by the other three and the artillery, firing over the heads of the attacking column. A European officer present at the battle pointed out to Dervish that his artillery had become useless in its actual position, as its fire endangered the assailants more than the defenders, and indicated a position where it would command Rogami and not injure the attack. Dervish's only reply was to order the artillery off the field altogether. The two battalions, which had carried the position and [illegible] to entrench themselves there, were furiously attacked by the Montenegrin reinforcements in a yataghan charge and driven out of their works, with great slaughter, back across the ford, under a terrible fire from the Montenegrin rifles and mountain guns, and the [illegible] defeated in its moment of success.

[illegible]

had [illegible] telegraphe[illegible] nor as a rebel, and [illegible] shot or hanged. He [illegible] he were taken in arms, and [illegible] tinople if captured before fight[illegible] alternative was necessary. After pro[illegible] tiations the Lazis abandoned their resista[illegible] Dervish handed over the fortress to the Russia[illegible] without firing a shot.

Two years later Dervish was employed to effect the transfer of Dulcigno. The fleets of the allied Powers had anchored in the Adriatic for weeks in vain, when the threat to sequestrate the Custom dues of Smyrna roused the Sultan to a sense of his treaty obligations. The Albanian League like the League of the Lazis, at first had been patronized by the Porte for its own purposes, but it had escaped the control of Constantinople. Dervish was sent to place the town in possession of the Montenegrins. He was appointed Governor of Albania, and placed in command of eighteen battalions of Ottoman troops. After considerable negotiations he attacked the Albanians. With some volleys of musketry he drove them out of the olive plantations, where they were in position, and made over Dulcigno to the Montenegrins.

Dervish's *modus operandi* during the late Albanian campaign is not generally understood. He went into Albania to enforce the conscription, in which he utterly failed, though he had very slight military opposition, the most of the battles he reported being purely mythical; but he was very successful in another plan of operation, which consisted in quartering himself on the estates of the principal Beys, and extorting from them the last pound which could be squeezed out, when he moved on to the next one. He sent quantities of coin to Constantinople, but no recruits.

If any prediction of the probable result of Dervish's latest mission may be based upon the history of those in which he was formerly engaged, we should say that he will succeed with Arabi as he succeeded with the Lazis and the Albanians, but not until considerable time has elapsed. Like the rest of his race, Dervish hastens slowly. The surrender of Batoum was promised in August. It did not take place till the 6th of September, and until the very last it was doubtful whether it would be peacefully accomplished. Again, at Dulcigno, Dervish arrived at Scutari at the end of October. The surrender was to have been effected on the 1st of November. He did not seize the town until the 24th, and the Montenegrins entered it two days later. A month passed in one case and three weeks in the other before he executed his orders, and in both, it should not be forgotten, he had at his back a compact force of disciplined soldiers. Egyptians are less warlike than Albanians and Lazis, but even in Egypt the Gordian knot may have to be severed with the sword.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

GENERAL IGNATIEFF'S RETIREMENT.

THE Paris correspondent of *The Times* wrote on June 14:—Never has the fall of a Minister excited a warmer and more general outburst of satisfaction than that of General Ignatieff. On all sides—Turkey, Austria, Germany, Sweden, and Norway—there are signs of the gratification caused by the dismissal of this bold and restless politician. At St. Petersburg two years ago people embraced in the streets when Count Tolstoy left the Education Department; and now people embrace, not because of his return, but because his return involves Ignatieff's fall, and because, whether he is temporarily in office or not, Ignatieff is gone.

There is no proof, moreover, that Tolstoy is a mere warming-pan for Melikoff or Schouvaloff. Many good judges do not believe that the Emperor will summon either the former, who was in office when his father was assassinated, or the latter, who is considered too docile to Prince Bismarck; and they think that Tolstoy will be in power for some time. The exact cause of the rejoicing over Ignatieff's fall are not clear. The Russians, indeed, say he was dragging the Empire to ruin; but this would scarcely account for the satisfaction outside Russia. The Jews on their side say that Ignatieff's policy with regard to them was execrable, which is true. But this does not explain the universal satisfaction either. There are or must be other reasons. The Jews have certainly every ground for delight. Ignatieff, from malice, weakness, perhaps race hatred, if he did not foment persecution, allowed it to spread with terrible cynicism. For months, on the advice of Count Schouvaloff, the Jews had been soliciting a Ukase from the Emperor, to be read in all churches, forbidding the assaulting, massacring, and pillaging of them. For, strange to say, the peasants had been led to believe that the Emperor allowed the Jews to be ill-treated from 3 to 6 o'clock; and a peasant who was arrested as he was beating a Jew was astonished "because it was only 4 o'clock." Well, for months General Igantieff prevented the Emperor from publishing the Ukase, which, at the outset, would have sufficed to put a stop to the atrocities. Why did he prevent him? It is said that he had learnt that the Jews intended offering him 2,000,000 roubles in order to get him to protect them, and that he wished to goad them into offering the money, so as to have the glory—for in Russia such a thing would have been glorious—of declining them. He said some time ago to a Russian, "There are 2,000,000 roubles deposited by the Jews to bribe me." "General," replied the other, "the Jews are not so stupid. They know you are not to be bribed." And meanwhile the General prevented anything being done for their protection. The Jews are therefore amply justified in rejoicing over his fall; but this legitimate satisfaction does not account for that of everybody else. Whence does this latter arise?

It must be because there is universal antipathy for a man whose presence in office was a constant menace, who had never been candid with anybody, and who belonged to the so-called "explosive" class of statesmen—men governed partly by events, partly by prejudices, and never safe from an outbreak. He had no liking, moreover, for the high position he had grasped. He had gained an ascendancy over the Emperor by artifice, and his great anxiety was to mislead his Sovereign. His influence had increased through inducing the Emperor to visit Moscow and some other towns, and pretending that his own great popularity had enabled him to conduct the Emporor safely without an escort. The latter did not consider that he set out secretly, like a fugitive, and that his safety was due to a kind of incognito much more than to Ignatieff's popularity or arrangements. Ignatieff had raised the spy system to a pitch hitherto unknown. Letters were opened in the most shameless way. On a friend of mine at St. Petersburg calling upon him, "Why did you not come before?" said the General, "Your relations have long been writing to press you to do so." Hence his fall is a deliverance for all Russia, a pledge of peace for Europe, and a blessing for the Emperor whose mind he swayed by the terror which he instilled.

This terror is the chief cause of the irritation and disaffection felt by the Russians against the Emperor. They are irritated and humiliated at seeing a Sovereign of 38 years of age making a prisoner of himself, in the midst of his vast Empire. He scarcely dares to take a walk in the parks of Gatchina and Peterhof. If perchance he does take a walk, the next day the newspapers announce it as an event. It is due, no doubt, to the same causes that the coronation has grown more and more uncertain; yet if it does not take place before the end of the year the Emperor will fall in the estimation of the nation. All Emperors have been crowned during the first year, and we are now in the second year of the new reign. At Moscow people have long expected the ceremony to be performed. Usually when the coronation takes place all the foreign Princes and Ambassadors hire houses in which to take up their abode and give festivities, and for eight months before hand the houses which are suitable for this purpose are scarce. Well, with the exception of the English Ambassador, who took a house in Moscow in February, no other personage has hired a residence, and it is therefore concluded that the coronation will not take place. To Ignatieff, again, is attributed this resolution of the Emperor, which formed part of the Minister's petty evasions. At Moscow, as throughout Russia, it is now hoped that his fall will lead to the coronation—that is to say, to the reconciliation of the Czar and the nation on the footing of mutual confidence.

Thus is explained the delight, both of the Russians and of Europe, at the fall of a Minister whom nobody ever approached without a feeling of there being a desire to deceive him. This general satisfaction accordingly shows that all nations agree in admiring honour and straightforwardness, and that they still place and respect character above talent.

The Times' Vienna correspondent wrote on June 12:—The dismissal of General Ignatieff so often talked about, happened at last, and when it was least expected. For some weeks past the periodical reports about General Ignatieff's position being taken had ceased, so that the news comes here as a surprise, and, there is no denying, as a very pleasant one. Not that there is, of course, any personal feeling against him, nor has his power of doing mischief been overrated. But, still, there would always have existed a feeling of uncertainty and uneasiness so long as he held the direction of the Department of the Interior. His dismissal is therefore taken as a proof that the current of Russian policy has set in decidedly in the desired direction.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Berlin telegraphed on June 15:—I hear from St. Petersburg that General Ignatieff's resignation took place under the following circumstances:—The General went to Peterhoff as usual on Sunday morning and had an interview with the Czar. After some time the Count requested His Majesty to affix his signature to several documents which he brought with him, and with reference to one of them he remarked that he need not trouble himself to read it. This threw his Majesty into a violent passion, during which it is reported he used the most severe terms. General Ignatieff was ordered to resign immediately and quit the room without delay. It is said that the Minister retained his presence of mind admirably, and showed no signs of astonishment or excitement on leaving the audience chamber. The appointment of Count Tolstof has caused much comment, and it is thought that he has only been nominated *pro tem.* The Count is a man of the most reactionary views, and during fourteen years of service as Minister of Public Instruction he succeeded in making himself thoroughly unpopular with all parties. It is said that no one is more astonished than himself at his selection as the successor of Count Ignatieff. The new departure, as some call it, must be understood in a retrograde sense. General Ignatieff's fall continues to occupy much attention in Berlin.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL.

IN the House of Commons on June 12,

The Earl of Dalhousie, in moving the second reading of this Bill, said that though their lordships had not yet thought fit to give it a second reading, they had on successive occasions regarded it with increased favour. When the House first divided on [illegible]question the contents were only 16. In 1879 they [illegible]nd in 1880 they increased to 90. After [illegible] in review and answering the prin[illegible] against the Bill, he observed [illegible] had not had a fair [illegible] upon the Bill. If [illegible] means of ascertain[illegible]eason for believing [illegible] to the Bill. There had [illegible]ented to the House a [illegible]han 5,000 women over [illegible]om the comparatively [illegible] town of Lincoln. In [illegible]mitted was the most [illegible] Bill, viz., that its re[illegible] be an amnesty to those [illegible]rriages in defiance of the [illegible]w the matter would stand if [illegible] were left out. Who would [illegible]erson whom they wished to [illegible]o to church or to a registrar's [illegible]d at once. The persons who [illegible] be the thousands of children [illegible] still under the stigma of illegi[illegible]rely for the sake of the children [illegible] House to pass the retrospective [illegible] almost entirely for their sake [illegible]em to pass the Bill at all. In ad[illegible] thought that a man ought to be [illegible]rry the sister of his former wife, bec[illegible]ildren were more likely to find a kind ste[illegible]er in the sister than many other women. Within the last fortnight no less than ten such marriages by British subjects had been contracted in Switzerland. The question involved was not whether marriage between the parties was desirable, but whether there was any just ground for its prohibition by law. In the absence of such ground surely the question of the desirability and expediency ought to be left to the parties themselves. (Cheers.)

Lord Balfour of Burleigh, in moving that the Bill be read a second time that day six months, said that there was a Scriptural prohibition against such marriages. He opposed the Bill because it was founded on no principle. Not only would it settle nothing, but it would unsettle everything. It would bring confusion where there was now harmony, and would sacrifice the peace, happiness, and affections of the large majority for the sake of a mere morbid craving, and would teach a fatal lesson of success to what had been a persistent and, he believed, a most unscrupulous agitation. (Opposition cheers.)

The Marquis of Waterford supported the second reading of the Bill, observing that its opponents endeavoured to make a blood relationship by law where none existed in fact. If he were asked at what point he would stop he would say that he would stop at marriages between blood relations. In his opinion marriages between first cousins were much more objectionable than those the Bill proposed to legalise.

The Bishop of Peterborough said that though he opposed the Bill he had never been able to do so on what was commonly called the high Scriptural or the logical ground. He did oppose it on the ground of sentiment, and he considered that in matters of that kind sentiment, which might at any moment deepen into passion, was a very large and powerful element in the consideration of such questions. He denied that the Bill was a poor man's Bill either in its inception or its progress. From the beginning to the end it had been a rich man's Bill. Common decency and a regard for the proprieties of life would always prevent a widower bringing into his house immediately after his wife's death a woman whom he might marry. What was to become of the children for a whole year at least after the death of the wife? Was the sister-in-law to be evicted as sister-in-law and put in as caretaker? (Loud laughter.) He was surprised that the practices of Irish landlords were in such favour on the Ministerial side of the House. (Laughter.) He protested against the Bill because it contained no shred of principle, and because these were not the times for experimental legislation on the subject of a marriage. (Cheers.)

Their lordships divided :—

For the second reading	128
Against	132
Majority	4

The result was greeted with loud Ministerial cheers. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, voted in the minority.

ANOTHER BALLOON TRIP ACROSS THE CHANNEL.

AT Maldon, on June 10, Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny and Mr. Simmons were to have attempted a balloon voyage accross the channel in The Colonel, but when the signal was given for starting the men did not release the car, and it struck violently against a brick wall, Sir Claude sustaining a compound fracture of one leg. Lady de Crespigny and her children, and Miss Agnes de Crespigny witnessed the mishap. Shortly afterwards Mr. Simmons ascended safely, proceeding in the direction of Calais.

Sir Claud's explanation of the injury is that seeing collision with the wall inevitable, he placed his feet firmly against a sand bag, and the concussion resulted in the fracture. Fortunately the car was seized, and he was assisted out by Captain Humphreys. One of the men hired to hold the car was carried off his feet, and jambed between the wall and car, and three of his ribs were broken. Sir Claude and the other injured man are going on favourably.

Mr. Simmons says :—"A few minutes after I had started I heard the breakers, which satisfied me that the wind was a true one from the earth's surface to a great altitude, and I came down to have a look at the sea. The sound of breakers I had left behind me, but in a few minutes there was a similar sound, and I concluded I was right for France, for I could just perceive a sandy coast line before me. I did not remain too long out of sight of land and water, and when I again dipped below the clouds I was over land. I guessed it must be Kent, and a few minutes later I was just to the west of Deal; every house in it was very distinct. It was exceedingly difficult to keep low enough to be under the winds, so as to see around me on the coast line, and at the same time to be high enough to get a good sweep of it. At 1.45 I was over the chalk cliffs between Dover and Deal; a very few minutes later I was over the Calais-Douvres steamer, and could see the passengers waving to me. Twelve minutes only were occupied in passing from the English chalk cliffs to the French coast. I was near enough to Calais to see all its streets and objects of interest. I now took off my cork jacket, and at this moment I remembered that I had not money enough to return from a long distance. I believe by what I afterwards experienced that the kind-hearted French people would have passed me back from any distance in their power; but I did not know so much about them at the time, so I began to look out for a suitable landing-place. There was nothing in my track that I could fix my grapnel to, so I went on looking out for hedges or ditches till I thought I was nearly a hundred miles into France. Nothing was passed but fields divided by different crops. At last I had a large city just before me, and I came low enough to get a hearty greeting from the people, who rushed into the principal place or quadrangle to look. Some of them told me that the place was called Arras. I passed over the other side of the town, and determined to descend shortly, for it was of no use to wait longer for hedges or ditches. The grapnel began to tug away at the standing crops, and I went bundling over them for about two miles, while I was crippling the balloon, and at last the car had pushed its way enough to collect a mound in front of it sufficient to put a stop to the trip. This happened at 35 minutes past two. The rustics soon came up to help me. M. Dubus, butcher, of Aubert-street, Arras, Pas de Calais, was kind enough to convey me back to Arras, where the car was instantly recognised as that which had floated over the town a short while before. After being hospitably entertained by many kind people I took train to Calais, *viâ* Hazebrouck; steamer to Dover; and here I am at home, safe and nearly sound, at six a.m. I brought my balloon back with me uninjured, excepting that it was very muddy from dragging through the ground."

HORRIBLE MURDER IN PARIS.

INTENSE excitement has been caused in Paris three weeks since by the discovery in the waters of the Seine, close to St. Germains, of some human remains, the condition of which pointed to an exceptionally horrible murder. For some days a number of workmen employed at a gravel pit on the banks of the river had observed something floating on the water among the long grass. On reaching it they found it was a naked human body, literally folded up. With the help of a bargeman they dragged it as far as Pecq. There it was landed, and on examination it was found that the corpse was bound round by a piece of flattened lead piping five inches in diameter, thirty-three feet in length, and weighing about a hundredweight and a-half. This extraordinary ligature passed under the knees, drawing them up towards the chest, and was then wound round the neck five times. The mouth of the victim was gagged with a table napkin, and on removing this it was found that the lips were literally pinned together by two large shawl pins. Numerous traces of blows were plainly visible, although the body must have been in the water for some days, if not weeks, and there were 13 distinct wounds. The only clue to the identification of the body or the discovery of the murderers was the table napkin with which the mouth was gagged. This bore the initials "M. G.," and the police at length discovered that the body was that of a chemis and druggist of the Boulevard Malesherbes who had been missing from his home for three weeks. The arrest of the murderers speedily followed, and inquiries show that the crime is a deed of vengeance, deliberately concerted and carried out with a refinement of cruelty almost unparalleled. After identifying the body as that of her brother M. Aubert, a Madame Barbey informed the police that the murdered man had some time ago formed an illicit intimacy with Madame Feneyron, a married woman, and Madame Barbey stated her impression that he went on the evening of his disappearance to keep an appointment made by his mistress. The police were on Thursday about to follow up this clue when they received an anonimous letter directing them to inqure of Madame Feneyron, Boulevard Gouvion, Saint Cyr, for the perpetrators of the crime. M. Mace, Chief of Police, at once proceeded thither, and it was not many minutes before his questions elicited from Madame Feneyron the avowel that M. Aubert had been murdered by her husband and her husband's brother. The arrest of the two men was immediately effected, and they were at once taken to Versailles before the Juge d'Instruction. Both denied their guilt. The brother was taken by the police through the villages of Pecq, Croisy, and Chatou in succession. At Chatou the man was recognised by the inhabitants as one of two having been seen frequently going to and from a secluded house near the village. This was at once visited, and an old woman was found there, who, after some hesitation, stated that on the day when the crime was supposed to have been committed two men, of whom the prisoner was one, and a woman had installed themselves in the house, which she had let to them a day or two before for a week. On the return of the police to Versailles, Madame Feneyron gave a complete account of the crime. Her statement is to the effect that the murdered man had been her lover. Some time ago her husband had become aware of her infidelity, and the connection was then interrupted. Determined, however, upon exacting vengeance, her husband had threatened to kill her unless she would place her lover in his power. Ultimately his threats drove her to consent to join in laying a trap for him. The cottage at Chatou was then taken, the husband secured the co-operation of his brother, and the wife lured her lover to his doom. On the evening of the 18th of May M. Aubert arrived at the cottage according to appointment, and found Madame Feneyron there, but with her husband and brother-in-law. He was immediately struck down by the two men with blows from a hammer and a walking-stick sword. As soon as he was unconcious he was stripped of his clothes, doubled up, and bound with the flattened lead piping. His lips were then pinned together with two large shawl pins and covered with a table napkin knotted at the back of his head. He was then placed in a cart previously provided, which was dragged by the two brothers to the Chatou bridge. Here the body was thrown into the Seine. On returning to the cottage the murderers burnt the clothes of their victim, while Madame Feneyron took the train to Paris, in the conviction that every trace of their crime was for ever effaced. It is to be added that M. Feneyron, the principal murderer, was formerly in business as a druggist, at 18, Rue de Seze, and his victim, M. Aubert, served his apprenticeship to him.

Feneyron, the retired apothecary who committed the murder, has made the following confession :—"In the morning my wife and I went out and purchased 25 metres of stout rope and a hammer. A few days before I had purshased a perambulator, which I thought I might want to take the body away. My wife went alone to Paris; my brother and I remained at Chatou. I had threatened to kill her if she did not succeed in bringing her lover. She had no difficulty in doing so. My wife waited, for him, and when he came put her arms round his neck and kissed him. As he was suffering from the heat, she took him into the bed-room and mixed for him a glass of sugar and water. I was in an adjoining room, and through a glass door I saw her kissing Aubert. After he had drunk the *eau sucree* my wife went out, and took the light with her. I rushed at him, and hit him on the head with the hammer as hard as I could. He fell, and a terrible struggle ensued between us. But he grew weak from loss of blood, and with a swordstick I struck him repeatedly in the chest. I then called for a light. My wife came in with a lamp, which she put down on a table, and ran away. I then said to M. Aubert, 'Do you know me? I brought you up; for your sake I lost my fortune; and you seduced my wife and went about boasting of it.' I then again began to strike him with the hammer and the sword-stick, and soon he ceased to move. My wife and brother then joined me. They assisted me in taking his clothes off, and to gag him, and we bound his arms round him with a piece of lead piping. We then reflected that if the water entered his mouth, the body being distended, might float; so we took a pin from my wife's dress, fastened his lips together, and tied a napkin fast over his head. In our haste we had forgotten to unmark the napkin, so we picked out the red cotton of the mark after we had tied it on. We then burnt the clothes, and having placed the body on the perambulator we went out by the side door to the Bridge of Chatou. On the way the body fell off the perambulator, and we had some difficulty in replacing it. We then went to the bridge, and threw the body over between the second and third arches. It was I alone who did it all, and I would have done more if I could."

The law papers intimate that the Public Prosecutor holds that the murderer was fully aware of his wife's *liaison*, and that he decoyed the victim to Chatou, not in a spirit of revenge, but to extort money from him, and murdered him for refusing to help him out of his pecuniary embarrassments.

A MONEY LENDING TRANSACTION.

AT Westminster, before Mr. Justice Stephen, on June 14, the case Sanguinetti *vs.* Bouverie was called on.

The plaintiff was Mr. Herbert Sanguinetti, a money lender and financial agent carrying on business in Pall-mall, and the defendant, Mr. James Bouverie, was a young gentleman recently come of age, with whom the plaintiff had had money lending transactions. Before the case was called on, Mr. Keogh made an application that it might be postponed, as the defendant was not in London, nor was it known where he was at the present time, though it was believed in Scotland. It was very important that he should be present at the trial. The learned Judge, however, decided that the trial must go on and it was then proceeded with. It appeared that the defendent, who came of age on the 24th of January last, received from the plaintiff two days afterwards an advance of £100 in cash, and some jewellery, for which he gave to the plaintiff the bills for £1,390, which were now sued upon. It transpired that the plaintiff had advanced money and jewellery to the defendant prior to his coming of age for which he held other promissory notes of the defendant for some £2,655 given while he was a minor, and renewed a few days after he came of age—viz., on January 30. The plaintiff admitted that he was aware that these renewals were worthless, but denied that the promissory notes now sued upon were in any way connected with the debt incurred by the defendant while a minor. They were given entirely in respect of the money and jewellery advanced to the defendant on January 26. The plaintiff said he charged interest at the rate of 60 per cent. per annum on his advances as his business was attended with great risks. He did not advertise, but he sent out circulars to gentlemen at the University and elsewhere. He did not state in the circulars what rate of interest he charged. The jewellery he had supplied to the defendant he had obtained from a Mr. Moss, from whom he had purchased a considerable quantity. He was unable to say the amount he had himself given for the jewellery sold to the defendant, which he had purchased together with other jewellery. He had supplied to the defendant a diamond pendant, a diamond snake brooch, a diamond and sapphire ring, and a diamond and ruby ring. The notes were his only security for the £100 and the jewellery. Questioned as to what profit he made on the jewellery, he said he could not tell, but perhaps double the amount they cost him. He believed the bracelet and pendant had cost him £500. The defendant came of age on January 24, and the bills now sued on were given on January 26, but they had nothing to do with former advances to the defendant, for which he held notes for £2,655. As to the latter, the plaintiff could not recollect what amount of cash he had given in respect of them. He believed he had given more than £500, but could not say whether as much as £1,000 and he had supplied jewellery as well. He kept no books, only a diary which he had not got with him. He had expressed his willingness to give up the bills now sued on if the jewellery was returned to him, and believed his solicitor had so stated to the defendant. For the defendant it was contended that the real consideration for the bills now sued upon was the advances made to the defendant before he came of age, for which the plaintiff had taken renewals after that date, knowing that they were worthless. Attention was called to the Infant Relief Act of 1874, by which it was provided that no action could be brought to charge a person on any promise made after full age to pay a debt contracted during infancy, or upon a ratification made after full age of a promise or contract made during infancy, whether there was any new consideration or not. Mr. Sanguinetti's business of lending money to young gentlemen at the University, in the army, and elsewhere, had no doubt made him well acquainted with this statute, and the alleged consideration of £100 and jewellery was merely colourable to enable him to evade this statute, and to recover his former advances, whatever they might really have been, together with the exorbitant interest he charged.

The learned Judge, in summing up, commented in severe language on the practices of the plaintiff, who corrupted youth by pandering to their vices and follies. Nevertheless, whatever might be the opinion of the jury on such transactions, they must do justice according to law, no matter how base the person might be who sought it at their hands. His Lordship then reviewed the facts of the case, and left it to the jury to say whether the bills sued on were given in respect of a *bonâ fide* advance of money and jewellery, or whether it was a mere contrivance on the part of the plaintiff to recoup himself for former transactions.

The jury retired, and after an absence of about 20 minutes, returned, and gave a verdict for the plaintiff for £200.

The learned Judge said they must find a verdict for the amount claimed or for the defendant.

The foreman.—Then we find for the defendant.

Judgment was entered accordingly.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

ON June 12, in the House of Commons, Mr. Briggs asked the Secretary of State for India whether, having regard to the fact that we are still maintaining a gold standard in England and a silver standard in India, and that France and the United States of America desire to restore silver everywhere to its former monetary functions, and so remove the confusion created by variations in the relative value of gold and silver, which variations have been and are seriously detrimental to our commerce, especially with India, it was the intention of the Government to promote an early re-assembling of the Monetary Conference to deal with this subject; and whether he could inform the House when that Conference was likely to re-assemble.

The Marquis of Hartington.—On the 12th of April last I was informed through Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that the Governments of France and the United States had proposed an adjournment of the Monetary Conference, the next meeting of which had been fixed for that day, until further progress had been made in arriving at a definite basis of future discussion, subject to an understanding as to the date of its re-assembling during the present year. On the part of the Government of India I concurred in the propriety of this proposal, and stated my readiness to give the necessary instructions to its representatives to attend the conference, whenever it was found practicable to fix the date of its meeting. As the Governments of France and the United States have throughout taken the initiative in this matter, it would appear to be rather for them than for Her Majesty's Government to take the necessary steps to promote the early re-assembling of the Conference. I cannot state when it is likely to re-assemble. (Hear, hear.)

PETROLEUM IN INDIA.

IN the House of Commons, on June 15, Mr. O'Donnell asked the Secretary of State for India if it was true that, immediately on the receipt of a communication from him, Lord Ripon caused a measure to be introduced into the Indian Legislative Council relaxing the precautions on the importation of petroleum into India; whether it was true that immediately on the receipt of another communication from him Lord Ripon suspended further progress wiih the measure in question; how many members of the Indian Legislative Council were present at the meeting of that body at which the measure relaxing the precautions on the importation of petroleum was introduced, and what were their names; and whether the Government would take steps to secure some representation of the interests of 200,000,000 subjects of the Crown.

The Marquis of Hartington said the measure referred to was not introduced into the Legislative Council of India on receipt of a communication from Lord Ripon. Progress was suspended in consequence of information received in India, and not, so far as he was aware, in consequence of any communication received from himself. There would be no objection to produce the papers. The Secretary of State had frequently expressed a strong opinion that it was undesirable to carry on important legislation in the absence of members of the Council, but this matter was extremely urgent.

INDIAN APPOINTMENTS.

MR. A. O'CONNOR asked the Secretary of State for India, in the House of Commons on June 12, whether it was a fact that the Hon. Ashley Eden, on his promotion from the post of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to be a Member of the India Council, appointed his private secretary, Mr. Henry, to be one of the first grade joint magistrates, over the heads of some twenty or more on the assistant list, and also over the heads of ten of the second grade, thus raising his salary from £500 to £900, and gave him also charge of a district, to which, in ordinary circumstances, he had no claim, thus further securing him another £250 a year; and whether Sir Richard Temple appointed his private secretary, Mr. Buckland, then being of the standing in the service of an assistant magistrate, to be Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, with a salary increased from £500 to £1,500.

The Marquis of Hartington.—I have investigated the cases of the promotion of Mr. Henry and Mr. Buckland, and I have no reason to think that there was anything unusual or exceptional in them. The details of these promotions and the rules of the service regulating them are extremely technical, and I do not think it is necessary to enter into them, though I shall be prepared to defend them if they are challenged. I may, however, state that the officers immediately above and below Mr. Henry were appointed to the officiating first grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors at the same time as himself. On the recent retirement of the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Henry was confirmed in that grade before some of his seniors, in accordance with the well-recognised practice of the service, that officers who have held the position of private secretary shall be transferred to a position of equal value where that is possible. For this practice there is very good reason, inasmuch as an officer holding the appointment of private secretary gives up all claim to the right of other acting appointments of whatever value. He was entitled by his position in the service to the charge of the district to which he was appointed, and his actual predecessor in that district for many months before his appointment to it was a man who entered the service on the same day as himself. Mr. Buckland was not appointed by Sir Richard Temple to be Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery. When Sir R. Temple was Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Mr. Buckland was his private secretary. When Sir R. Temple became Governor of Bombay, Mr. Buckland went with him as private secretary. Some time after that he was appointed Press Commissioner by the Government of India on a salary of Rs. 1,500 a month, and subsequently on the abolition of that appointment Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery by the Government of Bengal. He did not take up the duties of that office, but was appointed to officiate as a magistrate of the third grade. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. O'Donnell asked the Secretary of State for India if he was aware of the practice of appointing relatives of high-placed British officials in India to lucrative situations in the management of large native estates; and if he had received any complaints on the subject.

The Marquis of Hartington.—No, sir, I am not aware of such a practice, nor have I received any complaints on the subject.

Mr. O'Donnell asked if the noble earl would lay on the table the letter of resignation of a gentleman in Bengal, who had held one of these appointments.

The Marquis of Hartington said if the hon. member would put the question on the paper he would make inquiries.

THE FLEET AT ALEXANDRIA.

IN view of the critical state of Egyptian affairs, it will be of interest to know what is the extent of the *personnel* on board the British ships of war at Alexandria, or cruising in its vicinity. The following figures represent the entire complement of each ship, including sailors and marines, as well as the engine-room staff and the stokers. The blue jackets are so thoroughly drilled, and are so efficient in the use of their cutlasses and fire-arms, that should Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour consider it necessary to land a force at Alexandria to assist in the protection of the European part of the population, the sailors might be considered equal to the marines in such an emergency. The force is as follws :—The Invincible (carrying the flag of Admiral Sir B. Seymour, in command of the Squadron), 450; Alexandra, 666; Superb, 620; Temeraire, 530; Monarch, 530; Inflexible, 370; Bittern, 100; Condor, 100; Helicon, 70; Cygnet, 60; Decoy, 60; Coquette, 60. The Coquette is to proceed to Port Said to relieve the Beacon, the latter vessel, with a complement of 75 then proceeding to Alexandria. Supposing this change to be effected, the entire force on board the ships, including all ranks and classes, would then be 3,631. The present crisis brings into prominence the comparatively small number of men on board our modern ships of war. Of the twelve ships thus enumerated the first six are ironclads of the first class, and the largest and most powerful of the six, namely, the Inflexible, carries the fewest men. A line-of-battle ship of equal status in the era of the wooden walls would have had three times as many men on board. The difference in the case of the other ships would not be by any means so great, but would still be considerable. The Inflexible and the Monarch are turret-ships, while the other ironclads are of the broadside type. The Bittern, Condor, and Beacon are gun-vessels. The Helicon is a paddle despatch vessel of 1,000 tons displacement; but, as customary with vessels of her description, carries few men in comparison with her size. The Cygnet and the Decoy are gun-boats. The six ships of the first class carry altogether 56 heavy guns, comprising four of 80 tons, ten of 25 tons, thirty of 18 tons, ten of 12 tons, and two of 6½ tons.

NOTICES.

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Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Route round the World
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Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad
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Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.

The Elms, North Cheam Surrey, S., 4th March 1875.

"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sore on the body. After taking two bottles I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.

"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.

"Faithfully yours
"THOMAS WATTS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, by ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprietors,
INCOLN, ENGLAND.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.

THE COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS, Bombay has recently issued an order that Manifest and other Forms now in use in the Departments should be printed on HOWARD AND JONE'S CREAM WOVE PAPER. Mercantile firms, pass-note writers and shippers are hereby informed that the undermentioned forms, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, will be sold at the Custom House and at the Carnac-bunder. Orders for large numbers should be sent to this office.

	Per Copy. Pies.	Per 100 Copies. Rs. a. p.
IMPORT PRIVATE MANIFEST. (Original, Duplicate, Triplicate, and Quadruplicate.)		
Large	5	2 6 0
Small	3	1 3 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Free Goods) (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	3	1 1 0
Medium	2	0 13 0
Small	1½	0 10 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Dutiable Goods.) (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)	3	1 4 0
IMPORT ENTRY.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 5 0
IMPORT OUT OF CHARGE NOTE.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 5 0
IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 10 0
Small	2	0 13 0
XPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 10 0
Small	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK NOTE. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	4	1 12 0
Small	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK BILLS (Original and Duplicate.)	4	1 12 0
DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES	4	1 12 0
TRANSHIP PERMIT. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	2	0 12 0
Small	2	0 10 0
CUSTOMS TREASURY RECEIPT	2	0 13 0
SAND PASS	1	0 8 0
PORT-CLEARANCE	1½	0 10 0
RECEPTION OF GOODS IN THE BONDED WAREHOUSE	2	0 10 0
LETTER FOR CLEARANCE OF IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST.	2	0 10 0
IMPORT ENTRY—GUNPOWDER.	1	0 8 0
BONDED WAREHOUSE PASS	2	0 10 0
PRINCE'S DOCK RECEIPT	1	0 8 0
DELIVERY ORDER FROM GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSE	2	0 10 0
REFUND OF TOWN DUTY	2	0 10 0
PAYMENT OF TOWN DUTY	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY CLAIM	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY RECEIPT	1	0 8 0
TOWN DUTY BILL	3	1 3 0
WHARFAGE BILL	3	1 0 0

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well-known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England and by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Station an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.